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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The steamer Baltic, so anxiously expected for several days past, arrived here this morning. Her dates from Liverpool and London are to Saturday, the 20th ult.

THE WAR.

The Allies have organized a concentric advance from Eupatoria, Baidar Kertch and Kinburn, in order to surround and cut off the Russian forces. Kinburn is an important position at the mouth of the River Dnieper, captured by the allied expedition recently sent in that direction.

The Russians are retiring and Liprandi intends to defend the line of the Belbec, where a battle is anticipated.

The north side of Sebastopol has been surrounded by the Russians with new fortifications and placed in a state to support a siege.

There is but little general news. The restrictive measures of the Bank of France are telling upon almost every branch of trade.

The Messrs. Rothschilds are about to establish an Austrian Bank of Credit with a capital of 60,000,000 francs.

A concordat, highly favorable to the church of Rome, has been concluded between Austria and the Pope.

The new Greek minister announces the neutrality of the reformed administration and the execution of obligations due to foreign powers.

The Turks have gained a decided victory over the Russians in Asia.

Another rise in discount.—The Bank of England announced on Thursday, the 18th, an increase in the rate of discount to 6 per cent. for 60 day's bills, and 7 per cent. for paper of a longer date. The greatest alarm has been created in commercial circles, as these are higher rates than those which preceded the panic of 1847.

In France, pecuniary difficulties are beginning to be severely felt, as in England.

Money was in active demand. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased.

Repulse of the Russians at Kars.—From Russian sources.—Gen. Monravieff's report and a letter from Trebizond,—we have accounts of the repulse of the Russians, with great loss, in an attack which they made on the fortress of Kars, on the 29th Sept. Gen. Moravieff says:—"At the beginning the attack was successful, but the position and numbers of the enemy forced us to withdraw. Notwithstanding this, and a heavy loss, our troops took fourteen banners and a stand of colours. The blockade of Kars is re-established."

The account via Trebizond gives more particulars, and states that the Russians were determined to raise the siege. It states that at one time the Russians succeeded in taking two batteries, but before they had time to turn round the guns, or even to spike them, the Turks rushed upon them with such vigor as to regain possession of the batteries and decide the fortune of the day. The Russians, furiously repulsed, fell back upon their comrades, who were thrown into confusion. The Turks rushed out of the fortress and massacred an enormous number. This account states that though a large number of killed and wounded Russians were removed, 4000 were left dead under the walls. Two hundred were taken prisoners, and some pieces of Ordnance captured.

Several Russian officers of high rank were killed, or wounded, early in the action, which lasted eight hours.

Mrs. Charlotte Binds, the purchaser of the Irish estate, under the encumbered Estate Act, has been furiously maltreated by some refractory tenants, who waylaid and attempted to assassinate her. Her leg and arm were broken, and two balls lodged in her head. She is not expected to survive. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators.

Markets.—Cotton.—The sales of the week amount to 54,000 bales of which 5,000 bales were taken by speculators and 6,000 bales for export. The quotations are as follows:—New Orleans fair 6¾; middling 5 9.16. Upland fair 5¼; middling 5¼.

The last advices from the United States were favorable for Cotton, but owing to the increased stringency in the money market, the market closed dull at prices a trifle lower. The sales of Friday amounted to 9,030 bales.

Breadstuffs.—The market has slightly advanced. Ohio flour 45s; Western Canal 42s. White Wheat 12s 6d; Red 12s. White corn 45s; yellow 43s.

Provisions are generally unchanged.

The Circular of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co., reports that although the week opened with an improved feeling and free sales in the Cotton market, it closed inactive and with a decline.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Arago arrived on Tuesday afternoon, with dates to the 24th ult.

She reports Cotton dull with a decline of an ⅛ Wheat and Flour steady,—Baltimore and Ohio Flour 43 a 44s; white Wheat 12¼ a 12½; red 11½ a 11; Corn, mixed 44s; Provisions dull and unchanged.

The capture of Kinburn has been confirmed.

The Allied squadron of steamers had blockaded the entrance to Nicolief and Kherson.

The Russians blew up their fortifications at Oschakoff on the morning of the 18th.

Thirty thousand of the Allies landed on the Peninsula of Seuda and on the same morning captured Kinburn. Their further operations are unknown.

Another bread demonstration had been held in Hyde Park on Sunday.

The Bourse at Madrid had been deserted on account of the ravages of the Cholera.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 3.—Schr. W H Howard fm Washington. 4.—Brig Devonshire fm Bermuda; Schr. M C Cranmer fm Beaufort. 5.—Brigs A G Washburn fm Providence, L T Knight, and Webster fm Boston; Schr Denmark fm Bath. 6.—Brigs Onward, and Bermuda fm Boston; Schrs Southern Belle, O M Petit, G Mangum, Ned, and G M Smith fm N York, F Dyer fm Belfast, Matchless fm N London.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1855.

THE COTTON CROP.—We are sorry to hear from some of the largest planters in an adjoining county, that their crops of cotton will not exceed half what they made last year. The late spring, the wet weather, and the early frost, have cut short the crops, and we suppose this is the case generally in this State. At the South, the large receipts, (nearly double the receipts to a corresponding period last year,) would indicate a full crop.

Next to the road which Wilmington now has in hand, we consider the Fayetteville & Western Road as chief in importance; and we anticipate its early completion with hope. When that work is completed, it seems to us that a connection by Rail Road with Fayetteville from this place will follow as a matter of necessity.

Wilmington Herald.

We have some thought of printing this in letters of gold (or brass, if we can't afford the gold.)

We copy from the Wilmington Herald an account of a meeting held at Rockingham in relation to a proposed rail road from Cheraw to the Coal Fields. There are some things in it which invite comment; but it is a case with which we are not disposed to interfere.

The Herald "inclines to the idea of Col. Steele, that it is sheer humbug to expect South Carolina to build the proposed road, and that Charleston and Cheraw and other points interested in this project, have as much to do already in enterprises of this character as they can conveniently attend to. It would be far better for the people of these counties, especially Richmond, to bend their energies to build the W. C. & R. Railroad, a work for which a charter has already been obtained, and which offers profitable results, than to go off in pursuit of a visionary project, about which there is, to say the least, uncertainty and delay."

The correspondent of the Herald says that in the lower part of Richmond, the subscriptions to the Wilmington & Charlotte road are "about $30,000, and I think will get up to $40,000. Here we shall, I hope, do equally well, and if so, it will make our sum $80,000. We ought to be able to raise $100,000, but I don't think we shall. The wealthiest part of the county is twenty miles above, from which we shall get nothing of consequence. With us, the wealth is confined to 15 or 20 persons, and there is not a great deal of it at that. We shall try to do our best. Maj. McIntyre is now out soliciting subscriptions, and is doing pretty well. He will do as well as anybody."

TERRIBLE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—Last Tuesday's mail brought accounts of three rail road accidents, two of them attended with loss of life. They occurred on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last.

The first on the Georgia Central rail road, where a boiler exploded, and killed the engineer and fireman, and severely scalded the brakesman. The locomotive was completely wrecked.

Another on the Richmond & Fredericksburg road, where a "snake-head" was forced into a car, throwing it and two or three other cars off the track. No one was killed or severely injured. We believe that this road is the only one upon any main line of travel where the miserable flat rail is tolerated, and where, consequently, snake-heads will occur.

The third was in Missouri. An excursion train of eleven cars, which left St. Louis to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson city, met with a terrible calamity. Whilst crossing the Gasconade River, about a hundred miles from St. Louis, the bridge gave way, precipitating ten cars a distance of nearly thirty feet into the river. There were upwards of 700 persons on the train, including many of the first citizens of St. Louis. About twenty are reported killed, and from twenty to fifty badly wounded. The chief engineer of the road, is among the killed. There were but few, if any strangers, on the train.

The following are the most prominent persons among the killed: Rev. Dr. Bullard, B. B. Dayton, E. C. Blackburn, H. C. Chouteau, Manu Butler, Adolph Abels, Capt. C. Ulases, E. C. Yost, Geo. Ebill, Captain O'Flaherty, Thomas O. Sullivan and Thos Gray.

The following are among the badly wounded: G. N. Budd, Hudson E. Bride, John C. Richardson, Capt. Cousins and J. M. Wisner.

Slightly injured, D. H. Armstrong and L. M. Kenneth.

Later accounts give the number of killed at 22. The number having broken limbs is said to be at least 50, and scarcely a person in the whole party escaped without some injury.

Besides the above, a smash-up occurred on the Richmond and Danville rail road, and a negro boy was run over and killed on the Virginia Central road; both on Friday last.

BARNUM.—The notorious Barnum has published a cheap edition of his Life, price 50 cents, and in a letter to his publisher says,—

"I wish to have five millions or more of the inhabitants of the United States read that book for themselves, and am ready to guarantee that more than nineteen-twentieths of the whole number will decide that it teaches only a good moral lesson."

Barnum doubtless thinks that nineteen-twentieths of the people are fools or rogues.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.—Friday, 23d November, Rockfish, Cumberland County.
Saturday, 24th, and Sunday, 25th, Fayetteville.
Tuesday, 27th, Clinton, Sampson County.
Thursday, 29th, Beatty's Bridge, Bladen County.

CONQUEST OF NICARAGUA.—The last arrival from California brings news of the conquest of the Republic of Nicaragua by the fillibustering adventurer Col. Walker, now styled General Walker. After a variety of adventures, he defeated the Government troops at Virgin Bay, on the 3d Oct., killing and wounding 130 men. On the 12th, he surprised and captured Grenada, the capital of the Republic, without the loss of a man on either side.

"The following day the native citizens of Granada met in convention, and adopted resolutions tendering Walker the presidency of the republic. The latter declined in favor of General Corral, at that time in command of the government forces in the neighborhood of Rivas. A committee of citizens, consisting partly of the clergy of the capital and partly of the Secretaries of War and Foreign Relations, then waited on Col. Wheeler, the United States Minister, and entreated him to open negotiations with General Correl. At first he declined, but finding himself urged by the general voice to attempt a settlement of the existing difficulty, he finally consented. On reaching Rivas, in the absence of General Corral, but with his knowledge and consent, Col. Wheeler was arrested and detained a prisoner. He succeeded, however, in communicating with his friends at Virgin Bay, who at once engaged Captain Scott, commanding the steamer Virgin, to proceed to St. George, and threaten an attack upon Rivas, unless Col. Wheeler was immediately released from custody. This threat, backed by the firing of four cannon heavily shotted, produced its intended effect. The Government made out a passport for Wheeler, and sent him to St. George, under an escort of one hundred men, where he embarked on board the steamer, and sailed for Virgin Bay. This return was followed by an exchange of letters between General Corral and Col. Wheeler, in which the former protested against the co-operation of the American Minister with the enemies of the republic of Nicaragua, and Wheeler defended his course on the ground that he was influenced alone by the friends of Corral, the chief citizens and clergy of Granada, the tears of Corral's sisters and daughters, and by the pledge of the Secretary of War that his mission should be respected. On the 22nd of October, General Corral, commander-in-chief of the army of Nicaragua, surrendered to Walker at Granada; and a treaty of peace having been formally signed and ratified by the late contending parties, the civil war was at an end."

The steamboat San Carlos had been fired into while lying to off the fort at the junction of the river Juan and Nicaragua lake, whereby a lady and child were instantly killed. On the night of the 19th of October the Government forces of Nicaragua attacked the returning California passengers at Virgin Bay, killed four of them and wounded eight others. Both these acts are said to have been instigated by a spirit of revenge for the success of Col. Walker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

The Revolution in Nicaragua.—Official intelligence of the revolutionary movement in Nicaragua has reached the State Department here, and occupied the attention of the Cabinet. It is understood that Commodore Paulding has received orders to proceed to San Juan with a squadron, with special instructions regarding the imprisonment of Hon. Jno. Wheeler, U. S. Minister.

The Baltic's news had a most depressing effect upon the New York money market, and stocks fell materially. Virginia 6 per cents fell to 93.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.—The following remarkable opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, (Mr. Cushing,) is officially published in the Washington Union of Friday last, without any explanation of the reason which produced it or caused its publication. It will be seen that the Missouri Compromise, under which the country lived contented and prosperous for thirty-three years, was a legal nullity, (however powerful a political reality,) if the highest judicial authority short of the U. S. Supreme Court is to be relied on.

From the Washington "Union" of November 2.

EQUALITY OF THE STATES.

1. It has been adjudged by a long series of decisions of the Supreme Court that the United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in the territory of which any of the new States are formed, except for temporary purposes, namely: to execute the trusts created by deeds of cession of Virginia, Massachusetts, Georgia, and other States in the original common territory of the Union, or by treaties with France, Spain, and the Mexican Republic in the Territories of Louisiana, the Floridas, New Mexico, and California.

2. It has been adjudged by the same series of decisions that the provisions of the ordnance for the organization of the Northwest Territory were extinguished by the Constitution; or, if any of them retain continuing validity, it is only so far as they may have authority derived from some other source, either the compacts of cession or acts of Congress under the Constitution.

3. This doctrine has been applied in leading cases to questions touching the property in public lands, the relation of master and slave, religion, navigable waters, and the eminent domain, and may be taken as the established legal truth.

4. In obedience to the same principle, and proceeding in the same line of adjudications, it must have been held, if the question had come up for judicial determination, that the provision of the act of March 6, 1820, which undertakes to determine in advance a perpetual rule of municipal law for all that portion of the province of Louisiana which lies north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, was null and avoid *ab incepto*, because incompatible with the organic fact of equality of internal right, in all respects, between the old and the new States.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The friends of Geo. M. Dallas for the next Presidency had a meeting in Philadelphia last week.

GEN. SCOTT'S PAY.—It seems that the decision of the Administration is, that Gen. Scott is entitled to $10,500 of additional pay as Lieut. General, dating from 1847. And that he claims about three times as much, and will not touch a penny because he is refused his whole demand. In this we think the old General is "more nice than wise," though he is supported by presses in New York which call the $10,500 a "pittance."

To the Editors of the Observer.

GREENSBORO', Nov. 5, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:—After I had written from Hillsboro', I was reminded by two of North Carolina's fair daughters, that I had omitted all mention of the "Dark Walk," the "Lover's Leap," and the "Panther's Den,"—places invested with peculiar interest, and deemed the most beautiful amongst the numerous lovely scenes that abound on the Enoe.

The scenes were graphically and artistically described, and I hope on some future occasion to view the premises.

Between Hillsboro' and Greensboro' there are a few prominent and beautiful views. That which most interested me is perceptible as you cross Haw River, near Trollinger's factory. The Poor House of Guilford, or the 'Pauper's Palace,' as it has been termed, presents a fine front to the railway, and reflects much credit upon the humanities felt and practised towards the indigent.

The Synod of North Carolina convened in the Presbyterian Church in Greensboro' on the 31st ult. Owing to the death of Rev. A. L. Watts, who was the last Moderator, Rev. Hector McLean, his predecessor in that office, preached the opening sermon. It was a discourse deeply imbued with that sound practical sense and fervid piety, that characterize all the efforts of Mr. McLean, and produced a solemn impression on his hearers.

Synod was organized by the election of E. W. Caruthers, D. D., Moderator, and Rev. J. P. McPherson and Mr. Stephen Neal, Temporary Clerks.

There were 52 Ministers and 15 or 20 Elders in attendance.

The business transacted was of a grave and dignified character, and its transaction elicited talents of the highest order. A spirit of harmony and unity of sentiment prevailed on most measures introduced; and the result of every discussion evidenced that a spirit of conservatism and christian charity for each other was felt and entertained.

Synod formally adjourned on Saturday night, but the members remained during the services on Sabbath, and did not separate till Monday morning.

The body adjourned to meet on the 2d Wednesday in November, 1856, in the town of Fayetteville.

On Sabbath, the venerable Rev. Wm. D. Paisley, a companion of the Caldwells, Patillo, and Hall, of the last century, was assisted to walk down the aisle, and seated near the Pulpit from which he had preached at least 60 years ago. He appeared to be deeply interested in the solemn ceremonies of the sacred day, and I regretted that he was not called on to pronounce the benediction, as Father McIntyre was when Synod sat in Fayetteville in 1847. The Church was crowded during the 5 days of Synod.

The hospitality of the citizens was kind and affectionate, and unostentatious—each vied with the other in endeavors to cause the large number of strangers to feel that they were in the midst of brethren of the same household, and at home.

Greensboro' is a town that has sprung into existence since 1810.

To the antiquary it is not so full of interest as its neighbor Hillsboro'; but to the man of merchandize and commerce it possesses superior claims to notice. In Greensboro, I saw merchants from Norfolk and Petersburg, endeavoring to engage and buy wheat and flour and other produce—but I have no recollection of seeing merchants from Wilmington or Fayetteville trying to drive similar bargains.

Edgeworth Seminary and Greensboro' Female College, are two institutions of Female learning worthy of notice. Both have a large number of pupils, say from 85 to 105. The buildings are large, airy, and beautifully located—and to see a procession of both Schools, which happened once during Synod, without intention or design, is a scene which may be appreciated or beheld, but cannot be described.

Some new buildings are recently completed, and some are in course of erection, in which are blended the semblance of the Norman architecture, with the improvements and luxuries of the most modern style.

There are some plain substantial buildings around which already cling names and associations of which the State is proud, and which, like the moss that clings tenaciously to the rocks in front of their terraced lawns or mound-like flower gardens, will increase rather than diminish by the lapse of time.

To-day I have visited "*Martinville,*" or Guilford Court House battle ground. My impressions of that battle field I reserve for my next. B.

P. S. The allusion in my last to the Eccles' "Farm House" was made because of similarity of appearance in the two buildings, and because the Eccles' Farm House possesses a historical notoriety, as having been the head quarters of Cornwallis during his stay in Fayetteville in 1781. It then stood where Gov. Winslow now resides, and was removed by the late John Eccles to its present romantic location on Cross Creek.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3rd.

Liberation of Passmore Williamson.—Williamson was brought into Court this morning by the Marshal, and made an affidavit before the Court, that in his answer to the writ of habeas corpus, he did not intend contempt for, or to evade the process of the Court. An interrogatory was propounded him by the District Attorney through the Court, touching his power to produce the bodies of Col. Wheeler's negroes before the Court, in accordance with the writ, which being answered negatively, and after some remarks, &c., by the District Attorney, the latter announced his abandonment of the habeas corpus proceedings, and the Court discharged the prisoner.

DIED,

In this county, on the 24th ult., of Croup, ALEXANDER, son of Thomas M. and Catharine D. McLeran, aged 3 years, 3 months and 4 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Nov. 7.—Str. Flora McDonald, with boat N King in tow, and goods for C F & D R Manf Co, Baker & Owen, Hauser & Wilson, Goldsbury & Loftin, E Belo, J H Lindsay, Rockfish Co, S J Hinsdale, W Draughon, W Warden, W Farabee, J A Croon, J O Ross, M Boger, T M Noove, H Wright, Island Ford Co, J Cowles, jr, J M Worth & Co, J M & D Worth, C W Andrews, Hine & Wilson, N L Williams, A A F Sowell & Bros, A A McKethan, Mason & Armfield, D Murphy, L J Haughton, G W Williams & Co, W W Virden, Hoover & Vernon, Martin, Bitting & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J W Baker, G F Wilson, J Hollingsworth, Gardner Co, J Cowles, sr, Long & Wilson, S Rose, D R Co, Elking Co, W Scales.

From the Wilmington Herald.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond county, November 1st, 1855.

T. BURR, Jr.—*Dear Sir:*—You will recollect, perhaps, that the citizens of Carthage and Carbonton recently held meetings and appointed delegates to attend a Convention of the friends of the Cheraw & Coalfield's Rail Road, at Rockingham on the 31st ultimo. Yesterday the affair came off; a brief account of the proceedings of which, I here subjoin, supposing you would like to hear it.

About fifteen gentlemen from the county of Moore made their appearance—gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, who were met by about an equal number from this county, but no one was here representing the interest of Charleston. The meeting organized by the appointment of Walter F. Leak, of Richmond, President, Dr. S. C. Bruce, of Moore and Col. H. W. Harrington, of Richmond, Vice Presidents, and Arch'd R. Black, of Moore and Daniel B. Nicholson, of Richmond Secretaries'.

The President remarked, in taking his chair, that he was an internal improvement man, from principle and interest—that his feelings, circumstances equal, were for concentrating the trade of the State within its own borders—that he believed in the policy of allowing people to trade where it was their interest to trade—that the hue and cry of patriotism which was often raised, was a sheer pretence—that it was tyranny to prevent a people from making and enjoying such facilities for trade to any market as they saw proper—that he was a friend of the W. C. & R. Rail Road, and would evince his friendship thereto, by a subscription to the stock—that it was to the interest of the county to have both Roads; but if either failed, he preferred the Coalfield's Road should do so, &c., &c.

A. R. Kelley, Esq., of Moore, was next called upon. He proceeded to address the meeting in his usual plain and forcible way, depicting the great advantages to the section and State, by the construction of the Road. He said the coal of Chatham and Moore was too abundant for one or even two Rail Roads—that the slack-water navigation, even carried out and rendered valuable, would not be equal to the demands of that region—that the Road would injure no existing interest, and even if it did, it was not right that the people of this section should be debarred from consulting their own good—that a charter would be asked of the next legislature, and if obtained, he believed the Road would be built—that opposition from certain quarters was to be expected—that it was too common now-a-days for sections which had had their own interests attended to, by legislative munificence, to oppose even the poor boon of a charter to others, who were equally entitled with them, to the benefits of government—that he was sorry to see no greater interest manifested by Richmond—that he was in the habit of visiting the place twice a year, and some time ago was beset by a gentleman in regard to this very Road, who was now, he believed, rather lukewarm, and wanted to know what was the matter. He avowed himself a friend to the W. C. & R. Road, and would prefer its success even to that of this Road; but said they did not conflict at all—that this would not injure that work at all, &c., &c.

At the conclusion of this speech, Walter L. Steele rose and remarked, that he was not a delegate, and had not intended to say one word on the subject, and would not now, but for allusions which had been made to him by Mr. Kelly. He stated that it was known that he was a Director in the W. C. & R. Railroad, and it became him to do nothing which would create even a *suspicion* of a want of proper regard for the interests of that road. He was the friend of that enterprise, over and above all other works, and his present apparent lukewarmness towards the scheme was to be attributed to a fear that under the brilliant, but in his judgment, deceptive allurements held out now, the people of this section might neglect their true interests. It has been held out to us that it would not require a dollar from this county and Moore, to have a railroad, if we would only get a charter. This he believed to be a humbug. He said that the promise that the N. E. Railroad, or the Cheraw and Darlington road, or the city of Charleston, would build us a road, was almost too ridiculous to talk about; that the two former had not the means to go on with their own works, and to complete one of them would require about a million and a half; that if the people here wanted a road, they would have to help build it—they might rely on that, and any other hope was a mere dream; that their true interests required them to lay hold of a tangible proposition; build the W. C. & R. Railroad, and then it would do to go into new projects. He said he was not *opposed* to the scheme, nor any other which would benefit the people, let it lead where it would, and concurred with the two former speakers, that it was wrong to deny a charter to any body. He concluded by warning the people not to forget a project of more value, which was now before them, but to come up to it in the spirit of men, who understood the difference between the real and the fanciful, &c., &c.

A. R. McDonald, of Moore, next took the floor and proceeded to portray in gorgeous colours, the great benefits likely to accrue from the construction of the road. He said that the people of his county were unanimously in favor of the project; that self interest was the first law, and nobody ought to object to the people having the right to secure such commercial advantages to themselves, as they saw proper. It was not right—but was tyranny of the blackest kind—to keep them isolated simply because they could not get railroad connection with the towns of our own State. He spoke feelingly against the course of certain towns in opposing everything unless it was to prove to their direct benefit, and said their plaintive cries of patriotism were nothing but the expressions, really, of the narrowest self-interest. He stated that there was nothing needed but a charter; and he believed the Legislature would grant that. If granted, the road was certain without the expenditure of a dollar from these counties. He wanted the people to give an expression of their wishes, so as to assist in forming a sentiment in its behalf. He too, was in favor of the W. C. & R. R.

Arch'd R. Black addressed the meeting at considerable length, in a plain but forcible way. He is a man of capital sense, and I regret that I have not the space to give a synopsis of his remarks. He took the same ground as the others, and contended that the road would pay better than the road to Wilmington. He replied particularly to Mr. Steele, in regard to the prospects of its construction, if a charter could be had, alledging that there was abundant ability in S. C. to accomplish it, and that it would be forthcoming, &c. His remarks were earnest, courteous, and to the point.

After this, a Committee consisting of the President, and Messrs. Kelly, Morrison, Black and Graham were appointed to draught resolutions. They reported a series strongly recommending the Road and pledging themselves to vote against any man for the Legislature who was opposed to the charter. After this, Col's. Harrington and Morrison addressed the meeting, the latter at some length.

Such was the meeting. I have attempted to give you a fair account, though a meagre one, of its proceedings. The feeling here is not against the Road, but for the W. C. & R. Railroad. Our people would be glad to have both, but now will bend their energies towards one for which a charter has been obtained. SPECTATOR.

INDIAN CORN.

The value of this cereal to the country has never been appreciated. Recent investigations and comparisons show conclusively that it is of more value than any other agricultural production not excepting cotton even, about which so much has been said. The culture of corn has wonderfully increased within the last few years, its ratio of increase being far greater than any other product. From 1836 to 1849, as per census returns, the increase was fifty-eight per cent. Wool is the next highest, its increase being fifty per cent., cotton twenty-four; oats twenty; and wheat sixteen. This is a remarkable result.

The cotton crop has not increased half so rapidly as the corn crop, and the claim of the former to the title of "king" is only in its influence upon the commercial interests of the country. The cotton crop of 1851 was 927,000,000 lbs., valued at $112,000,000; while the corn crop of 1850 was 592,000,000 of bushels, which, at the lowest possible price at which it can be estimated, is of far greater value than the cotton crop.

The Southern States are not suited to the profitable growth of corn; the average product per acre south of the latitude of North Carolina, with one exception, being but sixteen bushels, while in Ohio it is above thirty bushels to the acre, and in New England it reaches nearly to that figure. The five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee—produce one-half of all the corn raised in the United States. Tennessee and North Carolina are in the same latitude, but the soil of the latter State is not suited to the production of this cereal, while the former yields it abundantly. The profit accruing on a bushel of corn to the farmer of Ohio and on a pound of cotton to the planter of Georgia is in favor of the farmer. The cost of raising corn is set down at about ten cents per bushel, which, if sold for twenty-five cents, would leave fifteen cents profit. Cotton cannot be raised at less than six cents per pound, and is worth eleven and twelve cents, sometimes less, at tidewater. The corn crop is more sure than all others. It needs but a few months to ripen it, and if the early frosts of spring destroy the first planting it may be replanted with a hardier kind, which will ripen sufficiently early to escape the frosts of autumn.

The export of corn is increasing. Great Britain has received nearly all which has been exported hitherto. It is not as yet generally known in Europe as an article of food; and the fact that much of what has been exported has soured on the way has created a prejudice against its use by the poorer classes. The climate of Europe is not fitted for its production, and it never will be raised there to any extent. A large demand for corn might be created in the Old World if the project were entered upon judiciously. Let proper means be taken to prevent souring, and let a fine article of corn flour be produced, and no food so cheap and nutritious can be found.

[Our readers will be amused to hear that the soil of North Carolina is not suited to the production of Indian Corn.—*Observer.*

PREMIUM HATS.

MESSRS. G. W. & D. GEE respectfully inform the public that they have a few of those fine Silk and Plantation Hats which took the Premiums at the late State Fair at Raleigh; together with various other styles.

Oct. 25. 48*3

TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of the Marlborough Female Academy for the ensuing year. The Teacher will receive the profits of the School, less three per cent. The School has heretofore paid from eight hundred to one thousand dollars each year. A Gentleman and Lady will be preferred; otherwise a Lady will be elected. Applications will be received till the 24th day of November, on which day the election will take place. Address S. J. TOWNSEND,
Sec'y of Trustees.

Bennettsville, S. C., Oct. 26. 48*3t

RAIL ROAD MEETINGS.

H. W. GUION, Esq., President of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Co., will address the people at the following places to procure Stock, viz:

At Rockingham, on Saturday, 17th November.
At Springfield, on Monday, 19th "
At Floral College, Tuesday, 20th "
At Smyrna Church, Thursday, 22d "
At Alfordsville, Saturday, 24th "
At Lumberton, Monday, 26th, (Court week). "

D. C. McINTYRE, Gen. Agent.

Oct. 29. 49*3t

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are notified, that for the convenience of those indebted to me I will be at Calvin Black's Store, at Floral College, N. C., on Monday the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of November next, for the purpose of making settlements with those indebted to me; and on the above mentioned days will take Cotton for settlement. Those failing to meet me there may expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN McINNIS.

Dondarroch, Oct. 26, 1855. 49*3t

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1855.

WHEREAS, at this Term, it was ordered by his Honor John W. Ellis, Judge presiding, that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Law and Equity, be held, on the 3d Monday in December, A. D. 1855, being the 17th day of the month: this is therefore, to notify all suitors, witnesses and others having business to transact on the Civil Docket in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Lumberton on the 3d Monday in December next, as aforesaid. Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1855.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Oct. 25, 1855. 48-*6t

266 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the above number of Acres of Land—the upper part of the Montague tract, about twelve miles above Fayetteville, and lately owned by Archibald McMillan. Any particulars respecting the Land can be had from Alex. McAlister, Kyle's Landing, or the subscriber. A bargain will be given in this Land if a call is made soon. NEILL McDUGALD.

Lisbon, N. C., Sept. 5. 34*tf

FROM FRANCE.

Extracts from a Letter from an American Resident in France to his Friend in Washington.

PARIS, Oct. 18, 1855.

The apprehensions expressed in my recent letters of a commercial and financial crisis and much general distress in Europe have been daily gaining strength. You will note that there is a sort of war between the two great Banks of London and Paris, owing to the latter having drawn a very large amount of gold from the former. This was a forced operation; for, when bankers can realize even one-eighth of one per cent. by the transmission of gold, it flows freely between the two countries under the natural operations of exchange and commerce; but in this instance the President of the Bank of France, who is a clever and efficient officer, by a bold and decided step, agreed to pay one per cent. for 100,000,000 of francs in gold, ($20,000,000.) Every thing was adroitly managed without a shadow of suspicion in England, until the gold was in the vaults of the Bank at Paris. So great has been the drain of specie on the bank of France that in the short interval of one month, between two of their stated publications, it had lost 156,000,000 of francs, upwards of $30,000,000. The 100,000,000 drawn from England replenishes this loss to some extent. This certainly is alarming in a specie-paying country, where bank notes only circulate in the large cities; for even in the manufacturing towns of 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants a bank note is seldom seen, and no note is issued by the Bank for a less sum than 100 francs.

There is another alarming feature in the recent scarcity of silver, which is a legal tender in this country; but now it is at a premium of from 2 to 3 francs per 1000, and when silver is demanded in payment only an eighth or a tenth is paid, and the balance in gold. The latter very recently bore a small premium. Among the demands or drains for silver are the export to the East for the army; the Turkish loan drawn for in bills and the returns in silver; remittances to Spain to pay for wines received from thence under the failure of the vintage here; and now for large purchases of wheat; and, on the top of all this, hoarding, under the feeling of distrust that is existing and increasing. The change has been great within a few weeks, when gold bore a premium and silver was more plenty than bank notes. The suspicion is general that gold will depreciate and the premium for silver advance. So soon as the latter takes place to any considerable extent of course the silver will all disappear from circulation, and become an article of sale only for the sake of the premium. It is reported that Russia has made a heavy loan with the Dutch and German bankers. If so, the whole amount will be paid in coin, (probably gold,) and sent in that form to St. Petersburgh, and the drain for it will fall heavily on England, and also, but much more lightly, on France.

Both England and France will have to pay largely for foreign breadstuffs. Great exertions have been made and able pens employed to produce the impression that the harvests of the two countries are not very short. I do not pretend to say what deficiency may exist in Great Britain, but in this country it is officially admitted that they will require a foreign supply of 20,000,000 of bushels. It is stated that Algeria will be able to supply from its surplus more than *one-half* of this. I think, however, this is an over-estimate; but from good sources of information I believe from that quarter about *one-third* of the deficiency, say 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 of bushels, (2,500,000 of hectolitres,) may be relied upon. This of course will be a great relief. It is a most fortunate circumstance that the potato crop over all Europe is good, and in the north of France has been very abundant and good; more so than ever previously known. There it is a great article of food for the laboring classes. They cook it in various ways, and, like the "Down-Easters," make it a kind of "hasty pudding," with lard and salt. In Italy and Germany the production has also been very large. If this crop had failed the distress in Europe would have been greater than in the famine year of 1847, which, under existing circumstances, in other respects would have produced most lamentable results over this entire continent, as under an insurrectionary spirit, goaded to desperation by hunger, the consequences would have been such as we can find no comparison for in history.

Troops continue to go forward in large numbers to the Crimea, and they are all hurried off by steam-frigates and large British steamers, which have taken 9,000 during the last few days from Marseilles. Three large American clippers are ready to sail from thence full of military stores, and another entire division of troops is ready to embark. During the present month 30,000 men and 2,500 horses will have left Toulon and Marseilles. The facility and promptness with which all this immense military force and the necessary supplies are collected and sent forward is almost incredible. In former times an expedition of 20,000 men required months for its preparation and embarkment, but now it is accomplished in as many days; and, when the present troops have sailed, France will have sent 300,000 men and 40,000 horses to a distance nearly equal to a voyage across the Atlantic, together with all the supplies for such a vast body, and all the *materiel* required for their use in an active campaign. There really seems to be no limit to the resources of this Empire.

I am often greatly amused at the gross ignorance as regards our country which prevails in the upper and, on other points, well-informed circles in Europe. Both French and English are now loud in their talk, because, they say, we at home favor and sympathize with the Russians, and that we have allowed them to build, or have built for them, numerous ships-of-war in the United States; and that the squadron of four or five large line-of-battle ships, which the British papers announce are fitting for the American station, are intended to blockade these Russian ships in the American ports, and that they will probably enter the ports to destroy them. None of them can answer my inquiry as to what port or ports these Russian ships are building at, or where they are to be delivered to the Russians, whether at Cronstadt or Sebastopol. I told one of these *gobe mouches* that probably they were being built some hundred miles in the interior, where timber was plenty and cheap, and would be brought down to sea-port, when finished, over some of our innumerable railroads. It is, however, equally vain to argue with or to ridicule them; for that we favor the Russians and are building ships for them is a matter of such firm belief that it is not to be eradicated from their noddles; and they are equally sure that the British fleets will give a good account of them, whether they find them *in* or *out* of the American port.

As a proof of the fairness of the Russian publications, see the frightful loss they acknowledge in the horrible assault of the 8th of September in the defence of the Malakoff and Redan; far greater than what the Allied Generals even suspected. In these accounts of the details of the killed, wounded, missing, and *hors du combat*, they acknowledge an aggregate of nearly 20,000 men. What a carnage in two or three hours! Besides this, the Russian official reports state that for the previous month the operations of the siege cost them five hundred to one thousand men daily, making a total loss to the effective force of their army in a single month of at least 40,000 men. What a loss of life, what misery inflicted, and what desolation is brought home to hearth-stones of tens of thousands of families by this war; and how awful is the responsibility that rests some where for these truly dreadful results! Within a radium of five miles around Sebastopol I suppose more blood has been spilt, more lives sacrificed, and more misery inflicted, within a year, than on any other equal extent of the earth's surface in the same time since the days of Noah's flood.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The New York Evening Post of Saturday has the following view of European affairs, based upon the intelligence just received by the steamer Baltic:

The whole of Europe is evidently in a very critical condition. The Allies have had a few successes since the last arrival; but whatever gratification they may have derived from that source is neutralized by the preparations which Russia is making to retain the position she had taken on the north side of Sebastopol. It is evident that that position will cost the Allies another terrible battle before their enemy can be dislodged.

Contrary to public expectation, no attempt has been yet made by the Allies upon Odessa; instead of which they have directed their arms successfully upon Kinburn, a small fortress situated at the extreme western point of the peninsula which forms the southern shore of the estuary of the Dnieper. The importance of this conquest will be understood by a glance at its geographical relations. Opposite to Kinburn is the fortress of Oczakoff. To one entering the mouth of the Dnieper from the black Sea, therefore, Kinburn is on his right and Oczakoff on his left.

The projection of the promontories on which these two fortresses are situated and the shallowness of the water leave only a narrow channel of less than a mile in width by which the Dnieper and the Bug can be reached. The water near Oczakoff and Kinburn is nowhere more than four fathoms in depth. Immediately beyond these two places the Dnieper expands into a delta or lake, which is called the Liman of the Dnieper. At the head of this delta, and about sixty miles to the east of its entrance at Kinburn, stands the town of Cherson.

The river Bug flows into the *liman* of the Dnieper, and about thirty-five miles up the Bug is Nicolaieff, the building-yard of the Black Sea fleet. Kinburn and Oczakoff may therefore be considered as the towers of the gate which leads to two of Russia's most important strategic positions. It is now probable that the demonstration against Odessa was only a feint for the purpose of disguising the real designs of the Allied fleets.

It will be seen from a glance at the map that Odessa does not lie between the corn-growing districts of Russia and the Crimea, and that the supplies to the Russian forces would not be intercepted by its capture. Nicolaieff and Cherson, on the contrary, are not only the graneries of the Russian armies, but the depots of important naval stores. It is against these places that the operations of the Allied fleets are unquestionably directed. They will not probably be able, however, to enter the estuary of the Dnieper until they have captured the fortress of Oczakoff, situated opposite to Kinburn. This has been newly strengthened and fortified, and will probably maintain a more desperate resistance than Kinburn.

While the war is thus progressing, and the prospects of peace are constantly receding, the monetary condition of all the first-class Powers is rapidly becoming desperate. The banks both of England and France have been obliged again to advance their rates of interest, and both governments are doing what they can to prevent a ruinous panic.

The Bank of England has raised its rate to six and seven per cent., having for the first time, we believe, a double rate. The alteration is a very peculiar one for that institution. Bills having sixty days to run to maturity are to be discounted at six, and beyond that date to ninety-five days at seven per cent., while bills beyond ninety-five days are refused altogether. This is a more severe blow to mercantile speculation than even the rise in the rate of interest.

And yet there are doubts if another advance will not be necessary to prevent the exportation of gold. The latest returns of the bank show an amount of £11,750,000, with a prospect of less being shown in the next return; and the fear of a greater reduction is generally felt throughout Europe.

Application, it is said, has been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to know his views as to the probability of Government authorizing a suspension of specie payments in case of a further depletion of specie from the bank vaults. To this application the Chancellor replied that there was not the least occasion for such a measure, and certainly no intention on the part of the Government to propose it. The great body of the mercantile interest discountenanced the application; so there is no commercial discredit, and mercantile transactions are on a contracted basis already.

But the worst apprehensions grow out of the operations of the Bank of France, as the scarcity of cereals in that country compels large foreign purchases, at the same time that the demand for gold to carry on the war is more and more exhausting. In contrast with the state of affairs in England, the trade, commerce, and credit of France is much extended. The *Societie du Credit Mobilier* has the whole of the Austrian railways under contract, which takes away from France to Austria a large amount of specie, the payments for construction having all to be made in gold. Here is a complication of difficulties which creates much anxiety, and consequent caution and contraction in England as well as in France. Hoarding, also, is going on to a very large extent among the people.

The wants of Europe, however, are the wealth of this country. The present advices are highly favorable to our breadstuffs and provision markets, and not unfavorable to our market for the great Southern staple. A large consumption of cotton is still going on, especially in England. The wants of the Allied armies are not small, while, as we learn, in those districts where the gold of the Allies is spent for army supplies, there is a large consumption of cotton goods, which is supplied through the Greek merchants.

This new market may very likely become a permanent one; for the war will probably continue long enough to convert the present purchasers into permanent customers.

The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser writes that the accounts regarding a deficiency of grain in Northern Russia are fully confirmed, and that a serious addition to the embarrassments of the Russian Government is believed to have been afflicted from this cause. The same correspondent adds, in confirmation of all other reports on the subject, that the accounts of the French harvest are more and more discouraging —that the wheat crop has certainly fallen short at least 28,000,000 bushels, and the yield of rye presents a similar deficiency.

THREE DAYS LATER!!!

Nothing Important From the Crimea.—Cotton and Breadstuffs Declined.

HALIFAX, Nov. 7.

The Steamer Asia has arrived with three days later news than that brought yesterday by the Arago, having sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 27th of October.

She brings nothing important from the Crimea.

General Simpson has been succeeded by Sir W. J. Codrington as commander of the British forces in the Crimea.

A terrible railroad accident occurred near Lyons, whereby sixteen lives were lost.

The papers notice a number of bread riots in London and other parts of England.

Great apprehensions are felt in England and France in regard to the financial embarrassments in both countries.

ENGLAND.—The London Times has a noticeable article touching American expansion, and says:—

"The English government is omitting no opportunity for reinforcing the West Indies, and thus interposing a powerful barrier between Britain and the North American continent. At this moment, North America is in profound peace with the world, and yet in her ports are fitting out at this moment, piratical filibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of her unoffending neighbors.

"We cannot believe those engaged in enrolling men for these desperate and criminal enterprises fully contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland for instance, as probable or even possible. If we can prevent an expedition from sailing or intercept one mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards arresting dangers which must arise should they be carried out to their natural development."

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the whole militia has been ordered as a reinforcement for the army of the south under Gen. Luders. The Czar had left Nicolaieff for Elizabswood, one hundred miles to the north.

Major Delafield, Major Mordecai, and Capt. McClelland had arrived at the Allied camp.

The Allied troops in the Crimea are officially reported at 210,000, including the sick.

The loss of the Russians at Kars is now set down at only 2,000. Two Turkish redoubts were lost and retaken four times. The Russians cannot continue the siege, and have fortified all the passes to Triflis.

It was reported in London on Saturday that Gortschakoff had issued his orders of the day declaring that he would not evacuate the Crimea, but would defend it all at hazards.

An announcement that the British fleet in the American waters will be reinforced excites much discussion.

Brown & Shipley, quote Cotton as declined from an eighth to a quarter. Sales of the week 36,000 bales. The whole stock of American cotton in port is 250,000 bales.

Wheat dull and declined 3d.

Flour closed dull, with a decline of 1s.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 42 a 44½s; Ohio 44½ a 45s.

Corn 6d higher, and closed steady. Mixed 43s.

Provisions generally unchanged. No lard in port. The Bullion in Bank of England has decreased a half a million. Money unchanged.

Consols quoted at 88.

Specks not of War.—An out-of-the-way British paper of not much note announces that the following ships-of-war have been ordered to North America and the West India stations:

The Pembroke, sixty, screw-ship, for Bermuda, the Cornwallis, sixty, screw-ship, for Bermuda; the Russell, sixty, screw-ship; the Hawke, sixty, screw-ship; the Hastings, sixty, screw-ship, to reinforce the North American and West India stations. The Powerful, eighty-four, sailing ship for Jamaica; the Rosamond, six, paddle sloop, for the North American station.

The editor asks: "What does this portend? If we were at war with the United States we should hardly have a stronger fleet out there."

We did not think the paragraph worth quoting; but as others have, and as it is said to make some noise in Washington, it may be as well to say that, as usual, the British, during the winter, send their surplus ships in commission to the warmer climate of the West Indies. The Baltic is now about emptied of British ships, and their fleet must winter somewhere, and the West Indies is the best place, which is all this means, we presume.—*N. Y. Express.*

Simpson's Recall.—Gen. Simpson is to come home. Orders to that effect have been forwarded, —but whether in accordance with his own request,—or otherwise,—is not known. The General's unpopularity at home may be said to date from the unsuccessful attack of the British troops upon the Redan. It matters not, in such cases, that the Commander-in-Chief does all that may be done, consistently with prudence and discretion, to ensure victory,—it all goes for nothing if that victory is not procured. In celebrating the fall of Sebastopol, the truth is the Englishman in London, felt he was ringing his bells, and firing his cannon for the French, whose capture of the Malakoff—the key to Sebastopol, embraced about all of what there was of the "victory." A little mortification, pique, and jealousy of the French, from that time thenceforward,—were visible in the English mind, and free utterance was given to them through the press. The army correspondents found fault with the "management of things;" the London editors could not understand why, if the French could take the Malakoff, the English could not take the Redan, and in this way an outside public opinion, or sentiment rather, was created against the Commander-in-Chief, which her Majesty's Ministers deemed it advisable to concur with, —and, accordingly, General Simpson is invited to resign.—*N. Y. Express.*

The News by the Arago.—Enough is now known concerning the capture of Kinburn by the Allied fleet, to make it apparent that the Russians were unprepared for the blow that has been struck in that quarter, and that great consternation prevailed, at the latest accounts, in Southern Russia, in consequence of the progress which was being made by English and French arms. When to this is added the victories in Asia and the Sea of Azoff, the renewed activity of the invading troops at Sebastopol, and the ominous expedition that had landed at the Straits of Tendra, near Perekop, it is not to be wondered at that the Philo-Russian journals of the continent begin to cry out loudly against the evils of war, and to call upon Austria, and even Prussia, to tender once more their aid as mediators between the belligerent powers. The fact that General Todleben has been summoned to Nicolaeiff, to superintend the new fortifications which were to be erected there, shows that even that stronghold and arsenal of Southern Russia is considered threatened, now that the keys of the Dnieper are in the possession of the Western Powers. Continued preparations were being made for defence on the North side of Sebastopol, but it was believed that General Pelissier would soon have occupied Bakshi Serai, that the communications with the continent would be cut off, and that before many weeks the army of Prince Gortschakoff would be reduced to a most precarious condition, and perhaps be totally unable to extricate itself from the snare which had been laid for it.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.

A Young Man Ruined by Lotteries.—Scarcely a day passes but complaint is made before some of our Aldermen by the victims of the lottery system. On Saturday last, a young man, respected by numerous friends, and until recently employed as a confidential and financial clerk of a house in Market street, was arraigned before Alderman Ogle on the charge of using some $2,000 of his employers' money, which the offender confessed was used for the purchase of lottery tickets. To obtain this money, false entries and even forgery was necesssary, and when the unfortunate young man discovered that an exposure would soon follow, he took his flight to a neighboring city, but an officer tracked him and brought him back.

Arrest of Six Men for Placing Obstructions on a Railroad Track.—We learn from the Milwaukee American that for about a year past the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have experienced great annoyance to the trains by the obstructions that have been placed upon the track of the road in the vicinity of Fulton and Stroughton. Thus far the only result of these obstructions has been the damage to trains, as the utmost care has been observed in running trains. Since last May the company have had a secret police upon the line of the road—one working as a farmer and the other as a carpenter in the neighborhood of the depredations. About four weeks ago all was arranged for a descent upon the perpetrators as designated. The company knew very well the guilty parties, but the difficulty was to prove their guilt beyond question. Last Tuesday night it was ascertained that they had arranged to give the train another "*hist*," as they term it, two of the gang being about to leave the country. A watch was accordingly set along the road, under the direction of Under-Sheriff Beck, and the result was the arrest of six persons, four of them in the very act, one tearing up the rail and the others rolling a tree across the rails. The leader of the gang is a man of the name of McNeill, and two of the others are named Dalancy. This enmity to the railroad company arises out of some disagreement in regard to the pay for cows which the trains of the company have killed. They will pay a heavy penalty for their malignity.

Breach of Promise Case.—A trial of much interest was concluded last week at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, which attracted crowds of listeners. A Miss Beall had sued a Mr. Miller for breach of marriage promise, and the case must have been an aggravated one, for the jury found a verdict of $8,000 for the plaintiff. Messrs. J. M. Mason and A. Hunter for the plaintiff, and Messrs. R. Z. Conrad and Wm. Lucas for the defendant. We believe it was the first case of the sort ever tried in that county, and hence the unusual interest.

Death of an old Servant.—The Charlottesville Jeffersonian chronicles the death, at the residence of Mr. Tucker Coles, in Albemarle, of Scipio, an old negro 104 years of age. It says: "Mr. Jefferson was a frequent visitor of his old master, and Scipio always shook hands with him and called him Col. Jefferson. He has waited on Baron Bredsel, and Gen. Phillips, (Burgoyne's officers stationed in this vicinity,) Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, Wirt, Randolph, Tazewell, &c.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.

Terrible Fire at St. Johns.—Accounts have been received here of a terrible fire at St. Johns, N. B., on the 18th ult., by which 200 houses, inhabited by the poorer classes, were destroyed, and 400 families rendered houseless. Five acres were burnt over.

There were twenty-two fires in the United States last month, exclusive of all losses less than $10,000, and the aggregate amount of property destroyed was $800,000. Fifteen manufacturing establishments were consumed.

It is stated in one of the New York papers, as an evidence of the thirst for office, that during the canvass for nominations in that city there had been 8,736 aspirants for small city offices. Those who do not succeed themselves always have a friend to propose, from whom they expect a job of some sort. In short, almost every man who attends the preliminary political meetings has "an axe to grind."

A Question in the Rule of Three.—If $5,000 will buy up three columns of the Tribune for 'rum,' how much would it take to buy up the whole paper for 'Slavery?'—*Sunday Courier.*

Can't say. Ask Brisbane, who bought Fourierism in there for a long time.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Candid Witness.—A person who was recently called in Court, for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill, was asked by the lawyer, whether "the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was *out of danger?*" "No," replied the witness, "I considered the patient *in danger* as long as the doctor continued his visits!"

A New Tie.—A poor widow was asked how she became so much attached to a certain neighbor, and replied that she was bound to him by several cords of wood which he had sent to her during the hard winters.

An Eastern editor, in an obituary on a young lady who had recently died, closes by saying: She had an amiable temper, and was uncommonly fond of ice cream and other delicacies."

Railroad Disasters.—The occurrence of the recent lamentable disaster on the Pacific Railroad, brings to mind the frequency with which events of this character take place. Within the last three months, there have been eight, by which sixty persons having lost their lives, and one hundred and forty-four have been wounded, as follows:—

		Killed.	Wounded.
Aug. 29th	Camden and Amboy R. R.	22	70
Sept. 3d	Stonington Railroad	2	8
" 8th	Camden and Amboy R. R.	1	1
" 11th	Mad River Railroad	1	6
" 20th	N. Y. Central Railroad	1	3
Oct. 8th	Boston and Maine Railroad	3	6
" 15th	Harlem Railroad	2	0
Nov. 1st	Pacific Railroad	28	50
		60	144

Referring back for a period of about two years and a half, the list is further extended by the addition of seven accidents (excluding those of a less destructive character,) by which 208 lives were lost, and 395 persons wounded; making an aggregate of 296 killed, and 539 wounded.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

An old fellow who became weary of his life, thought he might as well commit suicide, but he didn't wish to go without forgiving all his enemies. So at the last moment he removed the noose from his neck, saying to himself,—"I never can or will forgive old Noah for letting the copper head snakes get in the ark. They have killed $2000 worth of my cattle, and when he and I meet, there'l be a general muss."

THE MARTYRDOM OF POLITICS.

The reader who has paid any attention to the singular condition of New York politics during the last twelve months—the dozen or more divisions and subdivisions that have been made, almost approaching the infinitesimal—will find amusement in the subjoined description of a sanguine politician's tribulations during the progress of a canvass. Yet the picture is so graphic that it is almost impossible not to realize by sympathy the whole round of agony through which the candidate passed.

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN OF SATURDAY.

Talking once with a friend on the dark days of the past, when men of all parties and creeds were cruel and persecuting, we indulged in some glorying over the great progress of the race in the last half century, and the glorious humanity which characterizes the spread of free thought and an advancing civilization.

"Think," said we, "that the rack and the thumb-screw are buried in the ruins of an age that can never return; that the 'stake' is no longer a public institution of any country in Christendom; and that persecution for opinion's sake is condemned by the univeral voice of the civilized world."

Our friend was somewhat of a humorist, and would often give a ludicrous turn to the most grave or glowing expression of sentiment. With a roguish smile he broke on our enthusiastic laudation of Nineteenth Century progress, drily remarking:

"You have never been a candidate for a public office. I was last year, and I tell you the nineteenth century is still a long way from the Millennium. If it has not its racks for the body it has its racks for the mind; and what are thumb screws to the screws which modern inhumanity and ingenuity apply to the pocket? I have said I was a candidate for office at the last election. Some of my fellow-citizens thought I was a very fit and proper person to represent them in our City Council, and I was, at the time, decidedly of the same opinion. I have modified my opinion since. Well, I accepted their nomination, paid all the 'assessments' and something more; promised, and dodged, and hedged, until I began to find my conscience relaxing alarmingly.

"For two weeks before election day I ate little, slept little, rested little, and fell off in flesh to the enormous amount of ten pounds. I counted the propable vote I would get a dozen times a day, stood up bravely against misrepresentation, and submitted even to be introduced to and mingle with a score of loafers—because, as I had entered the field, I was determined to fight to win.

"When the morning of election came I feared the bursting of a blood-vessel and an untimely end, so great was the perturbation of my mind. As the day wore on my friends grew confident of my success, yet the vote would undoubtedly be close. My opponent had—but I won't traduce him—and my friends were not as experienced in political warfare as his. I was in torture. The sweat started—though the day was raw and cold —from every pore in my body. My face frightened me as I caught a glimpse of it in the looking-glass of the saloon where I had gone after sundown to meet the committee and hear the result of the vote.

"A crowd rushed to congratulate me on my success. A report had just come from the inspectors that I was triumphant. The effect on my excited mind I cannot now describe; but I think I seemed to lose my consciousness for a few moments, and was just beginning to realize a new and inexpressibly delightful sensation of glory when, lo! the authoritative announcement came that my opponent was successful by fifteen votes! I did not faint, but darted from the place, found my home as cheerless as a prison, and after a day or two of suffering, mortification, and hatred of the world and all the races of 'free and enlightened voters,' my appetite and peace began to return.

"Talk," shouted our friend with unusual emphasis, "of racks and thumb screws, and stakes and scaffolds! I suffered them all at once in this humane nineteenth century and in this free and happy country, and all because I desired to serve my fellow-citizens in a public capacity, because I was the fool to believe that if I took the field half of the opposing party would throw their votes for me. Will you believe it?" he added with some bitterness, and forgetting his promise not to traduce, "The man that beat me could scarcely write his own name, and was low and rowdyish in his habits to boot. Pshaw! Be a candidate for office and get beaten by a numbskull or slang-whanging pot-house politician, and it will take the poetry out of your notions of the wonderful progress and extraordinary enlightenment of the race."

Michigan having refused the use of her prisons to the Courts of the United States for the imprisonment of slaves, the U. S. District Court there has sent its Grand Jury to examine into the necessities for the erection of a jail for such cases.

Large Grain Purchases.—One of the most extensive grain operators (says the Chicago Times) has been purchasing wheat for the past six days at the rate of about 100,000 bushels a day, and has already paid out over $150,000 per day. The purchases are made at about $1 48 a $1 50 per bushel. It is supposed the purchases are made for Messrs. Grinnell & Co., New York, who are buying on foreign account. The magnitude of these operations by a single firm will give some idea of the extent and value of the movements in produce in our country.

Railroad Accident.—An accident of quite a serious nature occurred on Monday, near Aberdeen, about thirty-five miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad. As the express train, composed of a baggage and six passenger cars, was approaching Baltimore at a high rate of speed, the engine ran over a horse and was thrown from the track, as was also the baggage and five of the passenger cars, and all tumbled over an embankment by the roadside. Singular to state, so far as we have been able to learn, no one was seriously injured, though a number of persons were somewhat bruised by being piled up together in the various cars as they went over. The most of the cars were much damaged and the engine disabled, while the track was torn up for a short distance.—*Patriot.*

Fatal Effects of Vaccination.—About twenty years since, the resident physician of the place now called Old Saybrook, vaccinated three children belonging to different families, two boys and a girl. The vaccine virus used proved to be a virulent poison; its effects destroyed the health of all the children. The health of one of the boys was partially restored by the immediate use of efficient remedies; the other was made a cripple for life, and cannot now walk without the aid of crutches. The effect of the virus on the girl was not so immediately perceptible, but increased with her growth, and after years of great suffering she died on the 26th day of October, 1855, aged 22. The parents of the children were remarkably healthy, and are now living, except the mother of one of them.—*N. Haven Courier.*

In Full Rig.—A Cincinnati paper contains an advertisement of bonnets and petticoats for young men's wear, to correspond with the shawls now universally worn.

A large Yield of Wheat.—Mr. J. A. Chevis of Caroline, raised the past season eight hundred and thirty bushels of prime wheat, on eighteen and a half acres of accurately measured land, being nearly forty-six bushels per acre. Mr. C. received a premium of $20 for this yield at the State Fair in Richmond last week.

Petersburg Express.

Mr. Wise, in his last letter, (perhaps there may be another in some of his organs this morning) says that there are one hundred men whom he prefers for the Presidency to himself, and that *two* of these live in Virginia. This is modest—only two in Virginia worthier than himself. Our Governor elect should have a medal for modesty. There are some people who very much doubt whether or not Mr. Wise prefers any body to himself.—*Rich. Whig.*

Can it be true?—The St. Louis Intelligencer states from thirty to forty dead men are taken out of the river opposite that city monthly.

Mr. Samuel P. Hawes has deposited in the Mechanic's Institute a piece of bread brought from England in 1630, by Robert and Agnes Pierce, Puritans. Such a curiosity is well worth seeing.

Richmond Dispatch.

But rather tasteless.

Great Ocean Steamers.—The Persia steamship, belonging to the Cunard line, recently launched at Glasgow; the Adriatic, belonging to the Collins line, and the New York, belonging to C. Vanderbilt, now building in this city, will be, when completed, the largest merchant steamers in the world. They will be about 5,000 tons burthen each.

A Mammoth Mule.—The Louisiana Courier says the steamer Shotwell, from Louisville, Ky., brought down the largest mule ever raised in Kentucky. The animal is 17½ hands high, and is aged but two years. At the State Agricultural Fair, held at Louisville last week, the premium cup was awarded to the mule, it being the largest ever raised in Kentucky.

The importations at New York continue to exceed those of the same period last year, the receipts of the month of October amounting to $15,605,031, against $11,031,938 during the same month in 1854. Let the receipts up to the end of the year, however, be what they may, there is no chance of the great falling off during the past ten months, which now amounts to over $33,000,000, being materially lessened. The total amount of cash duties received at our custom-house from the 1st of January last to the 31st ult. is $29,230,658 26, against $34,830,943 91 during the first ten months of 1854. The exports during the year thus far foot up $53,895,098, (exclusive of specie,) which is $637,502 in excess of the same period last year.

Rowed up Salt River.—Salt River, where it debouches into the Ohio River, is more than fifty or sixty yards in breadth, but very deep. It is never fordable, even in the dryest seasons; and being navigable 15 miles above its mouth, has not been bridged at that point. We descended its steep and difficult banks, embarked our carriages upon a flat ferry boat and were conveyed across.

The view looking up the river was very beautiful. Tall elms and sycamores clothed the banks, dropping their boughs almost to the water, and forming a vista of foliage through which the stream curved out of sight between wooded hills. I longed to be rowed up it.

While on the spot I took occasion to inquire the derivation of the slang political phrase, "Rowed up Salt River," and succeeded in discovering it. Formerly there were extensive salt works on the river, a short distance from its mouth.

The laborers employed in them were a set of athletic belligerent fellows, who soon became noted for their achievements in the pugilistic line. Hence it became a common thing among the boatmen on the Ohio, when one of their number was refractory, to say to him, "We'll row you up Salt River," where of course bully salt men would have the handling of him. By a natural figure of speech, the expression was applied to political candidates first, I believe, in the campaign of 1840.

Bayard Taylor.

What constitutes a Common Drunkard.—At the recent law term of the Supreme Court for the counties of Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, and Dukes, the following judicial decision was given:

Commonwealth vs. *Franklin Whitney.*—The complaint in this case sets out "that defendant, not less than three times within six months last past, was drunk by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquor, and so the complainant says that said Franklin Whitney, on the day of making the complaint, is a *common drunkard*," &c. The court held under this complaint that judgment must be arrested; that the fact of being drunk three times within six months does not constitute the offence of a "common drunkard" under the statute; that the case is not analagous to that of three sales of liquor, &c.; but to be a "common drunkard" is to be an *habitual drunkard.*"

A Brave Woman.—The Bloomington (Illinois) Flag notices the following incident which occurred at the recent destructive fire in that place: A woman who occupied a room on the second floor of Dr. Rogers's building, on the southwest corner of the square, was prevented from escaping by the stairs, when she seized an axe, cut her way through two doors to a plank partition, knocked a hole through that, passed to a front window, with a child in her arms, broke out the sash, dropped the child into the arms of some men below, and was from that perilous situation assisted to the ground without receiving any bodily injury whatever, and without being in the least frightened. That is what we call a good specimen of a *female sucker.*

Decision of a Breach of Promise Suit.—A suit which created considerable amusement and attracted large numbers of persons to the Court House to hear its decision was decided by the Circuit Court of the county of Chesterfield yesterday, Judge Jno. W. Nash presiding. The plaintiff was a widow lady by the name of Vaden, aged about 60 years, in very moderate circumstances, and the defendant was a wealthy widower, about the same age as the plaintiff, by the name of Phaup. It seems that some time since Mr. Phaup, having imbibed rather freely of the ardent, while in that condition called upon Mrs. Vaden, and finding her company at that particular time very agreeable, he proposed to marry her. To this proposition she very readily and unhesitatingly yielded her assent. After Mr. Phaup had returned home and slept off the exhilarating effects of the liquor, he refused to perform his part of the engagement. But Mrs. V. had the old gentleman's promise and determined to hold him on to the bargain, or make him pay dearly for his indiscretion. So the matter was carried into Court, the plaintiff laying claim to $10,000 damages. Able counsel were employed on both sides, and the case excited considerable interest from its novelty, consequently a very large number of the Citizens of Chesterfield assembled at the Court House to hear the rendering of the final decision of the Court. The suit, unfortunately for the widow, was decided in favor of the defendant.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1855.

THE ELECTIONS.

The late elections in the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin, Louisiana, and Mississippi, have excited unusual interest. Abolitionism, under the attractive name of Republicanism, had made such progress as to inspire the fear that it would carry three of these States. We are thankful to say that it has failed to do so, though it shows far too much strength for the good of the country.

In Massachusetts, the Know Nothings have, as last year, prevailed. Gov. Gardner has been re-elected by a plurality of perhaps 15,000. There were four candidates, Gardner, Whig, 50,911, Rockwell, abolition, 36,383, Beach, Loco, 34,591, Walley, Whig, 14,020. A large majority of the Legislature is Know Nothing. They might as well be abolitionists, if they are no better than the K. N. Legislature which last year passed the act to nullify the fugitive slave law. But then, as an off-set to that, Gov. Gardner, who vetoed the unconstitutional act, is re-elected.

In New York, there were likewise four tickets. The vote, as far as heard from, foots up, Know Nothing 83,160, Abolition 75,977, Soft Loco (or Administration) 56,892, Hard Loco, 34,949.

So far as heard from, the lower House of the Legislature consists of 36 K. N's, 46 Hard and Soft Locos, and 36 Republicans.

The Know Nothings carried New York city by nearly 5,000.

In New Jersey, the Locos swept the State. They elected 49 members of the Legislature, the Whigs 21, the Know Nothings 9, the Temperance party 1.

In Maryland, the Know Nothings have elected 4 members of Congress, the Locos 1, the Union Whigs 1. The K. N's carried the city of Baltimore by about 500 majority. They beat the late popular Locofoco Congressmen, May and Vansant, for whose benefit the corruption fund of $5 each was extorted from the Clerks in the Departments at Washington. This is something to be thankful for. The Legislature is decidedly Know Nothing.

In Wisconsin, the contest is very close between the Locos and the abolitionists.

From Louisiana and Mississippi there are no returns.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—An election for Mayor took place on Monday last. Wm. P. Miles, Democrat and Anti-K. N. was elected by 416 over Dr. Toomer, K. N.

ELECTION OF MR. BROOKS.—Among the gratifying results of the New York election, is the re-election of the Hon. Erastus Brooks, Editor of the N. Y. Express, from the 6th Senatorial District in the City. Mr. Brooks was at the very head of the State Senate last winter, distinguished for practical sense, for great business qualifications, and for integrity. His legislative career got him into the controversy with the Romish Bishop Hughes, which resulted so decidedly in the discomfiture of the latter. This arrayed against him the Romish influence, as he had besides against him the Administration and the abolitionists. His re-election, therefore, by about 3000 majority, is a triumph of which he may well be proud, and he may be assured that many in all parts of the country, who never saw him, rejoice at the result.

THE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—We have the pleasure to announce that the number of Students in this Institution is 100, and more are expected.

FAYETTEVILLE & WESTERN PLANK ROAD.—The receipts of this road for the past half year are not precisely ascertained, but they fall short about $1500 of the corresponding half of last year, which, owing to the great flour trade, were larger than for any other half year. The expenses of repairs have been unusually heavy.

No dividend has been declared for the past half year, owing somewhat to these facts, but mainly to the circumstance that the President and Directors, in their anxiety to accommodate the public to the utmost of their power, by extending the main stem as far west as possible and by admitting as many branches as they deemed for the interest of the Company, found, on the closing up of their general Construction account, that their expenditures have overrun their capital stock some eight thousand dollars. This of course is chargeable to stock account, and to liquidate it the Company would have either to issue stock, to contract a debt, or use the current receipts for tolls. The Board have adopted the latter as the preferable mode, and have decided to omit the usual semi-annual dividend. The tolls received for the past six months enable the company to pay the excess of expenditure over the capital stock, and to pay for the usual repairs of the road.

KANSAS.—A letter from Washington to a N. Y. paper, says that it is so certain that Kansas will apply soon and be admitted into the Union *as a free State*, that the leaders of the free party are already quarrelling about the spoils. Col. Lane is awarded the Governship, but he wants to be Senator, and so do Gov. Reeder and Mr. Pomeroy.

It is also said that her constitution will prohibit slavery, but will protect the rights of those who have already slaves in the Territory.

A Convention to form a constitution for the new State, excluding slavery, met at Topella, on the 24th ult. Col. Lane of Indiana was elected President, by 14 votes out of 24 Delegates present.

It is quite likely that another Convention, favorable to slavery, will be held.

The Southern Commercial Convention, the meeting of which for this year was appointed to be at Richmond, Va., in November, has been postponed till the 30th January next.

The Superior Court for this County is in session this week; Judge Ellis presiding. The new trial of Johnson, for murder, will come on.

DULLNESS OF TRADE.—We learn from gentlemen who have recently passed through Wilmington, that the unusual dullness which prevails here in all branches of trade, is even more apparent there. We are informed that about a dozen vessels lately engaged in the Wilmington trade, have been taken off and are now plying to other ports; and further, that some of the steamboats now upon the Cape Fear are to be sent elsewhere to look for employment.

While this is the case on the Cape Fear, we are also informed that the warehouses along the N. C. Railroad have quantities of goods in them received through the ports of Virginia and South Carolina; and that almost all the produce conveyed on that road goes to those ports through which the goods come. Much of these goods destined for, and the produce coming from, quarters which formerly looked exclusively to the Cape Fear.

These are unpleasant facts. If there be any consolation, it is in the reflection that Wilmington has brought it all on herself, as well as on us. If she had lent her influence and her means to make the Central road run from Fayetteville to the West, instead of the semi-circular affair which empties into South Carolina on the one hand and Virginia on the other, she would have retained all she had and secured ten fold more. But some feeling best known to herself, induced her to look coldly on any scheme which might bring trade to her *through Fayetteville*. Better, she showed by her subscriptions and her influence, that it should go to Virginia and South Carolina than come to herself *through Fayetteville*. The votes of her Legislators were against us, and the money of her capitalists, lavishly bestowed every where else, even to help Virginia and South Carolina, were carefully withheld from any scheme which would bring her trade *through Fayetteville*. She is *beginning* to reap her reward. Wilmington and Fayetteville united, could have secured the trade of the West, and there would have been enough for both. Wilmington was unwilling to share it with Fayetteville. She wanted all—(or wanted that Fayetteville should have none of it;) —*and she gets none herself*. She now begins to find that we are likely to get West, at least as far as the Coal Mines, without a dollar's aid from her, and despite the opposition of her representative and the utter indifference (or more) of her people;—and forthwith she proposes to appropriate the benefit to herself by a road to Fayetteville! We don't know how all this may strike our citizens, for we have been too busy to talk with any of them on the subject; but for ourselves we say, in the memorable language of the French Chambers to Charles the Xth, IT IS TOO LATE!

To the citizens of Fayetteville, the abstraction of a portion of their trade by the N. C. rail road, though at present grievous, may have a good effect. They have before them a practical illustration of what has been often said to them, by the press and by public speakers, that to stand still while all the rest of the world is in motion —to allow themselves to be literally surrounded by rail roads—would be *ruin*. We *must* penetrate the West, if we would avert that ruin. We must *not* stand idle. We must devote our minds, our energies, our means, to that object, if we would make our home worth staying at.

RETAILING LIQUORS.—At Craven Superior Court, a week or two ago, Judge Person decided, that a retailer could only sell under his retail license at his usual place of residence, that Druggists could not sell less than a quart of Liquor, unless as a medicine to be prescribed by a regular Physician, that a sealed bottle holding less than a quart was under the same prohibition; in other words putting them in the same position as other dealers who sell as a beverage, less than a quart without license.

THE NICARAGUA TROUBLES.—It appears to be beyond doubt that our government is about to despatch a naval force to right the wrongs of our old acquaintance Col. John H. Wheeler, who is perpetually in hot water, and who, as we see by a letter of his to Gen. Corral, was in a very ill humor about the 18th of Oct., when he had been detained a prisoner for two days. Between liberating his slaves and making a prisoner of himself, the Colonel certainly has a troublesome time. But the fault is his own. He had no more business meddling with the civil commotions in Nicaragua than he had to go to Philadelphia with his negroes. He has the good fortune, however, to have a strong backer in both cases in the government.

The following is the close of the Colonel's letter to Gen. Corral:—

When I found that you were absent, and when I desired to return to this place, judge my surprise when I was informed both by the prefect and the governor that I could not return—and was thus held for two days actually a prisoner of war, with my secretary, servants, and my national flag. For this gross act of the violation of the laws of nations and my rights as an embassador, I protest; and be assured, general, that my government will hold you and your Government to a severe responsibility for this lawless act.

You further inform me that if I return to Granada, that you will not be responsible for my personal safety, and you will inform Governor Marcy, the Secretary of State, and the newspapers of New York, of my proceedings in this matter.

In reply, I inform you that when I have kept my word of honor, given to the governor of Rivas, to remain here two days to await your reply, I shall return to Granada, and that I do not request, nor have I ever requested of you to be responsible for my personal safety; the flag of the United States is sufficiently powerful for my protection, backed as it is by a patriotic President and thirty millions of people.

I have myself informed Gov. Marcy of these matters, and I feel no way responsible to you or to the newspapers of New York for my official conduct.

Yours, faithfully.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Minister U. S. A., near Republic of Nicaragua.

The accounts heretofore published stated that the Nicaraguans had fired into a body of California passengers on their way to the United States. But there is another account which these are said to have been fillibusters, and that the pretence of being California travellers was only set up after they had been dispersed by the Nicaraguan forces. 6 persons were killed and 7 wounded.

The New York money market has improved, and it is hoped that the panic is over.

A new Post Office has been established in Robeson county, called Fair Play; S. P. McNeill, Postmaster.

"OLD VIRGINIA NEVER TIRE."—If this celebrated proverb has any special application to one thing more than another, it must be to the boastings, *before every election*, of the great things which the opponents of the democracy are *going to do*. There has not been an election within our memory in which we were not assured that a great Whig victory, or Know Nothing victory, was going to be achieved. We did think that we should hear no more of that sort of gasconade; but "Old Virginia never tires," as will be seen by the following, which we find in the Richmond Whig, and which may be regarded as the beginning for the next campaign, when we shall no doubt be again promised a great victory:—

The American Party.—The Kanawha Republican gives the following encouraging account of the condition of the American party in that portion of the State:

"During the last six weeks we have visited the five counties which, with Kanawha, compose this Judicial Circuit Court. We have mingled pretty freely with the people, and from all that we could gather, we are fully satisfied that the American party is now, in all these counties, stronger than it was at the election last Spring. The people are reading and examining the principles of the party, and many who were hesitating, and others who had imbibed prejudices against the party, are now ready to give it their cordial support."

Who reads an *English* Book? is likely to become as pertinent a question as was that tauntingly asked in England twenty years ago, "who reads an American book?" It is remarkable what a change has recently taken place in the light literature, of which almost all we had was of foreign origin. Now very few foreign books of that class will bear reprinting, and their place is taken by American works. And what makes this the more noticeable is the fact that the American books, being copy-rights, are necessarily dearer than the foreign reprints, on which copy-right charges are seldom paid.

The only branches of literature for which the United States are still almost entirely indebted to England, are Theology and Poetry. In these departments our country has not made much progress, as yet. They will show themselves ere long.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The N. Y. Express says, "the circulation of Harper's Magazine had attained 130,000 about this time last year. A decline of 20 to 30,000, it is thought, ensued, which has been again, in a degree, retrieved this fall. The unprecedented number of 133,000, is now announced by the proprietors as their monthly sale, of which, however, a large portion, for the past six months, is understood to have been the reprinting of back numbers. It adds that the Harpers' profit on this work alone is upwards of $100,000 a year.

None of the other periodicals have suffered by its competition. The old Philadelphia Lady books, have actually increased their issues. The venerable Knickerbocker has multiplied its subscribers we believe (11,800 are printed of it monthly.) The English Reviews (reprints) are stated to have a larger circulation here than in Great Britain. The quarterlies are set down at three to five thousand, and upwards of 10,000 is claimed for Blackwood; more than it has ever reached at home.

The circulation of Putnam has been attaining a rapid increase this year. It has now a circulation larger than of any similar publication, entitled to rank as a first class, and exclusively literary, magazine, whether in this country or abroad. Early this year it was up to 22,000; it is understood that the current number will reach 30,000.

We have received the Salisbury Herald, published by Messrs. Bell & James, instead of the Rowan Whig. In politics it is K. N.

EXTRAVAGANCIES OF FASHION.—We learn from the N. Y. papers that furs are to be very generally worn there this winter; and that consequently large sales are making at prices astounding to people in the backwoods. For a single ladies' cape, made of genuine Russian sable, the price is $300 to $500, and even as high as $800. And there is one on sale for which $2000 is asked! The mink-sable, or American sable, has suddenly become very popular. It resembles the Russian, is often handsome, and sells at one-third the price. Good stone-martin fur capes from Germany and Greece, sell at $30 to $125.

But one of the oddest facts connected with this trade is, that *opposum skins* have become the staple for medium priced furs, particularly for the country trade; and that, instead of 6 to 8 cents, these skins now sell in New York for from 40 to 50 cents each. Only think of a fashionable lady whose chief adornment consists of 'possum skins!

All kinds of furs have risen, the mink very much. Coon, wolf, cat, bear, and buffalo skins have advanced in consequence of the demand for the Armies in Russia, and the finer ones in consequence of the demands of fashion.

The Wisdom of Mirth.—I have observed that in comedy the best actor plays the part of the droll, while some scrub rogue is made the hero or fine gentleman. So, in this farce of life, wise men pass their time in mirth, while fools only are serious.—*Bolingbroke.*

Bolingbroke scarcely established a claim for himself as a wise man by calling this life "a farce." One, too, who was really wise, who wrote nearly three thousand years before Bolingbroke was born, exactly reversed his cast of characters in the aforesaid farce. In the 7th chapter of the Book of Ecclesiastes, it is said, (with more to the same effect,)—

"The heart of the wise is in the house of mourning; but the heart of fools is in the house of mirth."

Murder.—We learn that a negro man belonging to Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsboro', N. C., was killed by another negro, belonging to Dr. Hall, on Friday last. An altercation arose at a corn shucking, and after some words, a stab was inflicted which produced death in a few hours. The murderer was committed to jail.

Judge Kane has been arrested at the suit of Passmore Williamson, for "false imprisonment" of that worthy.

Asylum for the Insane.—For the information of a correspondent we state that the North Carolina Asylum for insane persons, will be ready for the reception of patients at an early period of the ensuing year; and that the charge, as established by the Commissioners, will be $15 per calendar month. Due notice will no doubt be given by the Superintendant of the precise time at which the institution will be ready to receive patients. *Ral. Standard.*

It is said that there are already 250 applicants for admission into this Institution.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.—From the report of the Auditing Committee, we learn that the receipts of the Road have been $441,994 06; the expeditures, including interest and exchange, $328,534 13, showing a nett profit of 113,159 93. From various obvious reasons, the extraordinary expenses of the Company this year have been large. Passenger sheds, etc., have been built at various points, and other additions to the permanent property of the Company. The through travel has slightly fallen off on this, as we believe has been the case on all other roads, owing to the depression of business, but the local business has increased. The report of the Superintendent represents the property of the Company as being in a sound and effective condition. So far as we can judge, the affairs and prospects of the Road are prosperous and favorable.—*Wil. Jour.*

Mr. Wm. S. Ashe was re-elected President for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were elected directors: Gilbert Potter, P. K. Dickinson, J. D. Bellamy, A. J. DeRossett, Jr., E. P. Hall, W. W. Pierce, W. C. Bettencourt.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Georgia Legislature.—The Legislature of this State met on Monday. Mr. Bailey was elected speaker of the Senate and Mr. Styles speaker of the House—both Democrats.

The Governor sent in his message on Tuesday. It is a very voluminous document, and is of course mainly devoted to state matters. He recommends the Legislature to provide for calling a state convention in case Congress refuses to admit Kansas into the Union on account of her being a slaveholding state; in which case he advises a disruption of the Union, but hopes the patriotism of the North will avert such a calamity.

Mr. Fillmore at Vienna.—A Vienna letter of the 13th ult., says:

Mr. Millard Fillmore, late President of the United States of America, visited this capital during the present week. It is to be regretted that the illness of a member of his family curtailed his visit, and prevented its exceeding the very moderate limit of 3 or 4 days. Mr. Fillmore was received with marked attention by the imperial ministers and others at present in this capital. Parties were at once improvised to mark his presence here: and it was a matter of regret to a very high personage that "the Emperor was not in Vienna to mark by his personal attention, the satisfaction he felt at the visit of one who, though elected by universal suffrage to the presidency of 24 millions of republicans, had yet, during the eventful years of 1848-9-50-51, carefully eschewed all foreign intervention, and in every way avoided complicating the troubled affairs of continental Europe.

Despatches From Abroad.—The Washington correspondents of the New York papers sometimes obtain information of an important character in reference to national affairs. The following is a telegraphic despatch addressed to the Courier from this city:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

"Important despatches from London have been received. Mr. Buchanan transmits the final answer of the British Government on the Central American negotiation. Our ultimatum is rejected, and correspondence is closed. Both Governments and released from the Clayton-and-Bulwer Treaty, Great Britain retaining her colonies and protectorate, and we withdrawing from our anti-annexation clause. Assurances, however, of peaceful views are exchanged.

"Mr. Buchaman is still acting, but expects to leave for the United States about the 10th of this month.

"Reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Smith, in Texas, with instructions to prevent incursions into Mexico."

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6th.

The state of our relations with Great Britain will command the earnest attention of Congress at the coming session. Mr. Buchanan has failed to bring about any adjustment of the Central American question, after a two years' negotiation; and as to the matter of the violation of our neutrality laws, the British government has not deigned any definite reply. All this, if taken in connexion with Lord Palmerston's peculiar views as to Central American affairs, and his obstinacy and blundering in relation to all foreign questions, bode much of evil. I mentioned in a telegraphic despatch to you, the other day, that a powerful British naval force had been dispatched to the American station, at the same time stating that, last year, when a like movement was made, it was accompanied by a satisfactory explanation to this Government. But no explanation has, as yet, been offered as to the present movement. It is true that the next packet may bring it.

Our Government must devise some means for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens in their transit across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. But nothing is likely to be done before the meeting of Congress, when the whole subject, with all the correspondence in respect to it, will be submitted to that body.

Advices from Liverpool at the last moment note sales of 10,000 bales cotton on the day the steamer sailed, closing at ⅛d. improvement. This has caused a better feeling with ¼ advance here. *N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of **DRY GOODS,**
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common

THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf
Town papers copy.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION!

A LARGE and splendid assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS will be sold at my Store this evening, at early candle-light. Sale to continue every evening until the stock is disposed of.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Nov. 12. 52-

☞ The Sale by Arch'd McLauchlin, Trustee of Jones & Barbee, has been POSTPONED from the 10th to the 18th December.
Nov. 12.
Wilmington Commercial, and Journal will advertise till sale and send bills to Arch'd McLauchlin.

MARRIED,

At Moorefields, in the vicinity of Hillsboro', on Tuesday morning, October 30th, by the Rev. J. T. Wheat, D. D., Mr. JAMES INGLEHART, jr., of Annapolis, Md., to Miss SARAH J., daughter of F. N. Waddell, Esq.

In Hillsboro', on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. H. T. Hudson, Mr. THOMAS F. BAIN, of Goldsboro', to Miss LEONORA ADAMS, of that place.

In Guilford County, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Cyrus K. Caldwell, Mr. JOHN C. CANNON, Junior Editor of the Republican Banner, to Miss MARY E., daughter of David Wharton, Esq., of Guilford.

On the 30th Oct., by the Rev. Mr. Tillett, Mr. JOHN F. DANCE, of Prince Edward, Va., to Miss MARIB BLAKE, of Greensborough, N. C.

DIED,

At her residence, in Duplin county, 4th inst., of Pneumonia, in her 65th year, Mrs. SALLIE FAISON. In the death of this most excellent lady, her sorrowing friends have sustained an irreparable loss; the society in which she lived has been bereft of one of its kindest and most exemplary members, and the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a worthy, meek and pious communicant, has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments.—[Com.

In Winston, on Tuesday morning last, THOMAS A. SIDDALL son of Mr. Thomas Siddall, in the 19th year of his age.

In Waughtown, on Tuesday night, JOHN CRAVER, aged about 30 years.

In Stokes County, on the 20th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD RUFFIN, aged 75 or 80 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 12.

BACON—	13 a 14	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	25 a	Cuba	40 a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	45 a 48
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75 a 1 90
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	8½ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	7½ a 8	Flaxseed	1 25 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	70 a 00
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	60 a 00
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	60 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	9 50 a 9 60	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	9 25 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	9 00 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	8 75 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	11 a 12
Corn	75 a 00	Crushed	10 a 11
Wheat	1 60 a 0 00	St. Croix	9½ a 10
Oats	40 a 45	Porto Rico	8½ a 10
Peas	70 a 0 00	New Orleans	8 a 8½
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	10 a 11
HYDES—Dry	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	4 a 4½	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	14 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Market firm.

Cotton—Latter part of last week the market was dull; but to-day we report a better feeling, without any quotable change.

Flour—Market dull at quotations.

Wheat—We advance our quotations.

Corn—Market quite firm.

Brandy—Sales on Saturday and to-day at the advanced figures.

Spirits Turpentine unsettled. We omit quotations.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine $3, hard $2. Spirits 41. Nothing doing in Rosin. Tar 2 20.

At New York, cotton has advanced; middling uplands 9. Flour has fallen; Southern 9 25 to 10 75. Wheat lower; 1 92 to 2 25. Corn 95½ to 98. Spirits Turpentine unsettled; 43 to 44. Rosin 1 57 to 1 60.

Total receipts of cotton, 534,103 bales, against 295,373 last year. Increase 238,730.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line.—Nov. 10, Str Rowan, with goods for sundry merchants.

Banks' Line, Nov. 9, Str Brothers, and two Flats, with goods for E C Hall, J H Roberts & Co, J D Starr, C Goddard, E Carroll, E W Linebach, Mrs I Dodd, C Banks, J S Banks, G Brandt, E H Wharton.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8.—Brig Elizabeth from Rockport, Me., Maria T. Wilder from Wiscasset, Me.; Barque Saranac from Havana; Schr. Lillie Sanders from Philadelphia. 9.—Barque James Smith from Surrinam, S. A.; Schrs. Sea Ranger fm New London, W. A. Dresser fm Boston, Victory from Harbor Island.

Valuable Town Property for Sale at Auction.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at Auction, on Saturday, 17th inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, the large and commodious Dwelling House and Lot on Moore street, joining his present residence, with all the necessary out houses and a well of good water in the yard, including a splendid Orchard of young Fruit trees. The front of the premises is 156 feet, and 152 feet deep.

Terms:—3, 6, and 9 months' credit with approved security, with interest from date.

DAVID McDUFFIE.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Nov. 10. 51-2tpd

NEW BOOKS.

BEECHCROFT, by the Author of Heartsease, &c; The Private Life of an Eastern King; Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature; McKenzie's Miscellaneous Works; The Contrast between Good and Bad Men, by Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring. Also, further supplies of The Great Iron Wheel; Alone; Heir of Redcliffe; Berrian's, Barnes' and Thornton's Family Prayers; Gillott's 303, Perry's Double Action, and many other kinds of Steel Pens; Carmine Inks; Camel Hair Pencils; &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

TO FANNY FERN'S 1,000,000 READERS!
A NEW BOOK COMING!!

WE have the pleasure of announcing that we have in press, and shall publish about the first of December, a new work of fiction, entitled

ROSE CLARK,
A ROMANCE—BY FANNY FERN.

The last work, and first continuous tale of this brilliant and fascinating authoress, "Ruth Hall," achieved a success unexampled in the annals of letters. In the language of a leading periodical, it "created a more profound sensation than any which has been issued during a quarter of a century." But it is unnecessary to allude to the merits of "Ruth Hall." Judging from the number of copies of it we have sold, we judge that every body in the United States has read it. As respects the work we have now in press, Rose Clark, we can only say that we regard it as, in every respect, a greater, better work; and are confident it will not only sustain, but even increase the reputation of its distinguished authoress. We have reason for thinking "Rose Clark" will make a greater sensation than did "Ruth Hall."

It will form an elegant 12mo volume of over 400 pages. Price $1.25, on receipt of which copies will be sent by mail, post-paid. It will be for sale by all booksellers.

☞Any newspaper giving this advertisement three insertions, and sending us a copy of paper, with advertisment marked, will receive an advance copy of the work by mail, post-paid.

Published by MASON BROTHERS,
New-York.
Nov. 10. 1t

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

WANTED.

A PRINCIPAL for Floral College for the next year A married gentleman, whose lady would act as Governess in the Institution, would be preferred.

Also, a Lady to assist in the Literary Department.

Applicants for the above named places must furnish undoubted testimonials of qualification. Particulars will be given by corresponding with either of the undersigned committee.

JNO. GILCHRIST,
JNO. L. FAIRLEY,
M. C. McNAIR,
Committee.
Gilopolis P. O., Robeson, Nov. 7, 1855. 52*3t

Harper and Putnam for November,

just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TWO fine well broke HORSES for sale.

JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 29, 1855. 48-2w

Boots, Shoes and Ready-Made Clothing.

A FRESH supply of the above articles just received and for sale by H. & E. J. LILLY.
Nov. 8. 51*3w

Pleasant Summer Residence at Auction.

BY virtue of and under the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Thos. J. Anderson, dated 3d May, 1848, to secure certain debts therein mentioned, will be sold at auction, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, the Lot on which said T. J. Anderson now resides, on Haymount. There is a good comfortable dwelling, with all necessary out-houses; and is a very desirable residence for any one wishing to reside in the suburbs of town. Terms at sale.

J. M. ROSE, Trustee.
Nov. 7. 51-

A THIRD SUPPLY

OF BOY'S CLOTHING, just received. Also, Silk, Cotton, and Merino Shirts and Drawers,—Cheap. Call and examine them before it is too late, opposite the Fayetteville Bank. J. McPHERSON.
Nov. 8. 51-2t

Mrs. DODD

HAS just returned from the North and is now receiving a **WINTER STOCK** of

FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY,

which she will sell on favorable terms. The Ladies of Fayetteville and vicinity will please call and examine. She is also prepared to make and trim Bonnets.
Nov. 6, 1855. 51-tf

FISH.

25 BBLS. Mullets, in Oak Bbls., just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.
—ALSO,—
Mackerel and Herring for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

Buckwheat Flour in 12½ lb. Bags,

for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

25 BOXES TALLOW CANDLES. Also, a lot of PLAIN and FANCY WAX CANDLES. For sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

Rio and Java Coffee, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Shoes

for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES and LIQUORS,
Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

ONE DOLLAR and SIXTY CENTS per Bushel, CASH, will be paid for **10,000** Bushels Wheat in good Merchantable order by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Nov. 8. 51-tf

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina, and Farmers' and Planters' Alamanacs, for 1856.

E. J. HALE & SON.

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

I WANT to sell my Mill on the Wilmington Road, one mile from the River; also, between 700 or 800 Acres of Land and Timber. The Mill is now in good order; and if the purchaser desires he can have a first rate Sawyer with the Mill. Persons wishing to purchase will call on Jas. G. Cook, at Fayetteville, or to myself. JAS. KIRKPATRICK.
Nov. 8, 1855. 51-1m

Dwelling House at Auction.

THE Dwelling House on Mumford Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, will be sold at Auction on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock. The House is a comfortable one, having three Bed Rooms and Parlor. Two Rooms have fire-places. Persons wishing to purchase can apply on the premises, or to

J. W. POWERS,
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Nov. 7. 51-2t

FOR SALE.

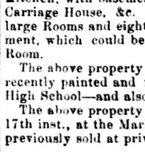
WILL be sold, the large and commodious Dwelling House and Lot on Arch street and Masonic square, known as the Anderson House, with Two Acres of Land, and all necessary out houses, consisting of Kitchen, with basement, three Negro Houses, Stables, Carriage House, &c. The Dwelling House has nine large Rooms and eight Fire-places, and a large Basement, which could be converted into a large Dining Room.

The above property is in good repair, having been recently painted and repaired; and convenient to the High School—and also in view of the Railroad Depot.

The above property will be sold on Saturday, the 17th inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, if not previously sold at private sale. Terms at sale.

W. F. MOORE,
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Nov. 7. 51-ts

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,



PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3 Children's $2 50. C. W. VANHORN & CO.
Oct. 16, 1855. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia 45 6m

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!

THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5. Double $8. State which side is affected, and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia
Oct. 16, 1855. 45 6m

J. N. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,

MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,

Paints; Oils; Dye-Stuffs;

VARNISHES; WINDOW-GLASS AND Putty; Glass-Ware; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Tooth and Hair Brushes; Paint Brushes; Field and Garden Seeds; Spices; Snuffs; Surgical Instruments; Patent Medicines; Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes; Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

Orders from Country Physicians and Merchants respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Oct. 27. 48-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work:—

Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.

Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 5 miles.

Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee River.

Sec. 4th. For the construction of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8½ miles.

Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.

By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & A. P. R. Co.

Oct 25. 47-tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Hall & Bollinger, if not previously disposed of, I will sell at public Auction, on 21st day of November, the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop, with the following Tools:

One Engine Lathe, 12 feet; 1 do. 6 feet.
One Large Back Gear Hand Lathe; 1 small do.
One Planing Machine; 1 Upright Drill; 1 Cutting Engine—all in first rate order; 1 Fan, together with Shafting Belts, &c. Also Sash and Blind Machines, Mortising Machines, and Saws, driven by Steam Engine, 12 horse power—new; together with large lot of Patterns for Steam Engines, Corn and Wheat Mills, Circular and other Saw Mills, Pulleys, Hangers, Couplins, &c.; with large lot Iron and Wooden Flasks. Also, Blacksmith Shop and Tools, Iron and Steel; 1 Brick Building, 2 stories, 20 X 30.

To any one desirous of engaging in this business a good opportunity now offers, as the Rail Road now building will want large quantities of work done during the coming year, and on River 8 to 10 steamers are constantly running thereon; in the county 7 large Cotton Factories, and 150 Steam and Water Mills. Sale will be positive. For other information, address

JOHN H. HALL, Trustee.

Also at the same time, one Steam Engine 6 Horse Power; one ditto 30 Horse Power; Boiler, 4 feet diameter, 30 feet long, with two 16 inch Flues; One Circular Saw Mill; Corushellers; Plows; Saw Mill Castings; 69½ acres Land on Beaver Creek; 1 share Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Stock; 5 do. F. & Albemarle Plank Road Stock.

JOHN H. HALL, Trustee.

Oct. 24, 1855. 47-4t

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

FOR the SECOND TIME this season, I have returned from the Northern Cities with one of the

Largest, Cheapest and Most Fashionable

STOCKS OF

Ready-Made Clothing

ever exhibited in this place. Amongst which may be found

Black, Brown and Blue Dress and Frock Coats from	$10 to $25
Various colors of Business Coats	5 to 10
Cassimere and Melton Cloth "	6 to 10
Light Fall Over "	7 to 14
Black and Blue Sack-Up "	12 to 22
Pilot and Beaver "	7 to 20
Cloth and Pilot Talmas and Opera Cloaks	9 to 20
Plain and Fancy Cassimere Pants	3 to 9
Black French Doeskin "	5 to 9
Silk Plush and Velvet Vests	3 to 8
Cassimere and Cloth "	2 to 4
Silks, Satins, &c.	2 to 6

And a very extensive assortment of

Boy's and Servant's Clothing.

Also, constantly on hand a great variety of

Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handk'fs, Kid Gloves, and other

FURNISHING GOODS.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fine Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham, Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, and

Fancy Goods,

India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggins and Sandals, Oil-Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets, &c.

Call and satisfy your wants, this being the only House of the kind in this place where a general assortment is kept, and almost every body can get suited.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South-side of Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

Oct 22, 1855. 46-tlJ

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST, *BOOKBINDER,*

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE, *For Passengers and Freight.*

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., his Negro man ISHAM,—about 25 years old, rather slender, and weighs about 140 pounds. Isham is slightly deformed, the left shoulder being lower than the right, which causes him to appear to lear to the left when walking from you. It is possible he may have been enticed away by a white woman calling herself Ann Davis, who left the neighborhood on Monday last, as I understand, saying she was going to South Carolina, as they were often seen together before he ranaway. Isham is well known in Chapel Hill and vicinity, as he was raised there. It is likely he has free papers, and under an assumed name will attempt to get to a free State. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me at Fayetteville, or confinement in jail so that I get him again. And a further Reward of $100 for the apprehension and conviction in our Superior Court of Law, of any person or persons enticing him away.

J. A. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26. 49-tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of LADIES' DRESS and GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, viz:

Muslin DeLanes; Plain and Plaid Merinos: Alpaccas, Bombazines, Black, Plain and Plaid Silks; Talmas and Cloaks; Dress Trimmings, Edgings, Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Bands; a large lot of Hostery for Ladies, Misses and Children; Kid and Pic Nic Gloves; Woolen Mits for Children; a large assortment of Bonnets, Silk, Satin, Muslin, Straw and Hair; Misses' Hoods; Ladies' Walking Shoes, Gaiters, and white Kid Polka Boots; Misses' Gaiters, Morocco Ties, and Walking Shoes.

FOR GENTLEMEN:—Hats and Caps of every shape and quality; Cravats, Stocks, Merino Vests, Shirts and Collars; a large lot of Clothing, warranted to fit or no sale; Boots and Shoes; Buck and Woolen Gloves; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Table Cloths and Towelings; Bed Ticking; Blankets; Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Stripes and Apron Checks; White and Red Flannel; a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Table Covers, Rugs and Carpetings—some very fine; Umbrellas, Traveling Satchels, and Trunks; Port Monaies, Reticules, and a great many other Fancy Articles.

We would be pleased to have persons living in town, and those visiting our place with a view of purchasing goods, to examine our Stock, as we are determined to sell.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

Oct. 8, 1855. 44tf

SECOND STOCK.

Starr & Williams

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND

Ready-Made Clothing,

And have no hesitation in saying it is the LARGEST and MOST DESIRABLE stock now in market; and having been purchased at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the season will be offered to buyers on terms that cannot fail to please.

Oct. 25. 47-tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1855.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, a meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank and also of the subscribers to the increased Capital Stock of said Bank, will be held at the Banking House in this place on THURSDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next, for the purpose of deciding on the mode by which the excess beyond the par value of the shares of stock held by the present stockholders shall be ascertained.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, Pres't.

47-tm

WANTED,

A GOOD WAGON MAKER to work in my Shop. Such a one by applying soon will find steady employment, and good wages.

WM. WATSON.

Sept. 28, 1855. 40tf

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

WE will sell the Steamers "FAIRY," "UNION," and 4-13ths of the Steamer "EVERGREEN," all of which are now on the waters of the Pee Dee and Waccamaw.

Fairy's length, 81 feet 6 inches,
" breadth, 15 " 4 "
" depth, 4 " 2 "

measures 54 and 2-95 tons burthen, was built in the year 1851.

Steamer Union or Eliza's length, 78 feet 6 inches,
" " " breadth, 13 "
" " " depth, 4 " 2 "

measures 40 and 32-95 tons burthen, was built in the year 1850,—machinery all new and in complete order.

Steamer Evergreen's length, 121 feet 6 inches,
" " breadth, 22 "
" " depth, 6 " 5 "

measures 160 and 78-95 tons, and was built in the year 1848,—together with their Lighters, J. R. Blossom, and Republican—one of seven hundred barrels, and the other of nine hundred barrels capacity. Also, two Flats, now on the Cape Fear River—one 650, and the other 550 bbls capacity. Terms will be made easy.

D. D. ALLEN,
JAMES H. PRITCHETT, } Assignees.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

NEW LAW BOOKS.

TAYLER'S Law Glossary; Edwards on Bailments; Wheaton's United States State Trials

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 27.

NOTICE.

PERSONS PURCHASING RAGS for me will recollect that I have never offered anything for WOOL or SILK Rags, and will allow nothing for them: but will give 2 cents per lb. for all coarse bagging and loose paper separate from the Rags.

D. MURPHY.

Sept. 12, 1855. 35-tf

FALL, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,
650 pieces Dress DeLains,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.

Sept. 27, 1855. 39-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1856. 83tf

DRESS UP!

ON WITH YOUR CLOTHING!

Wake up Old Cumberland and the rest of Mankind!

A. J. WOODWARD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, where he purchased, and is now receiving a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's Clothing

Of the latest styles, which he will sell cheap for CASH.

His Stock consists of

Talmas, Over Coats, Frock Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, &c.

Also, a large and varied assortment of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

Fitting sizes, for Youths from 4 to 16 years old.

☞ I will manufacture Pants and Vests and cut for persons wishing it done.

N. B.—I have made arrangements with a House in New York to have Clothing made to order, and those desirous of having their garments manufactured in New York will please call at my store and have their measures taken.

☞ Examine my goods at the Store one door east of J. C. Thomson's Hat and Cap Store, south-west corner of Market Square.

A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10. 44-3m

A. J. O'HANLON

HAS just received and offers for sale—
85 Bags RIO COFFEE,
10 Hhds. SUGAR,
25 Bbls. do.
50 Kegs NAILS,
Pails, Brooms, Shot, Lead, Soap, Candles, Snuff, Candy, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

100,000 CIGARS, of various brands, a part of which are prime and cheap.

—ALSO—

NUTS of all kinds.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87-2m

FAMILY BIBLES.

A LARGE Stock. Also, Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books.

E. J. HALE SON.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS Institution is open for the reception of Students this day, Monday, the 15th inst., under the instruction of the following Faculty:

Rev. WM. E. PELL, Principal.
Mr. J. H. COLTON, A. B., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Mr. PHILIPP H HENLE', Prof. of Modern Languages and Music.
Mrs. VIRGINIA C PELL, Assistant in Music.
Miss LAVINIA J. WATT, Assistant in Literary Department.
Mrs MARGARET E. HORNE, Principal of Preparatory Department.
Mrs. OLIVIA HORNE, Governess.

The course of study will be thorough, both in the preparatory and collegiate departments, and a high grade of scholarship required in order to graduation. The Trustees and Faculty are determined that the School shall stand in the front rank of Southern institutions, in providing for the physical wants and the intellectual and moral improvement of the young ladies committed to their care.

The Scholastic year will embrace 40 weeks, divided into two Sessions of 20 weeks each—the first Session commencing on the 15th inst., and the second on the 3d of March next. Pupils can enter at any time and will be charged from the time of entrance at the following rates:

Board, washing, lights, fuel and Tuition in the English Branches,	$85
Latin, French, or any ancient or modern language, each	10
Music, on the Piano or Guitar, each	20
Drawing, and Painting in water colors	10
" " oil colors	20
Embroidery	5
Use of Piano	3
Tuition in English branches in Collegiate Departm't	15
" " " Preparatory do.	10
Incidentals for day scholars per Session	1

For the accommodation of young ladies in town who wish to study or perfect their knowledge of French, Music, or any particular branch, provision will be made for them to attend recitations at particular hours without being connected with the regular classes.

Payments, one half at the entrance of each Student, and the balance at the end of each Session. Deductions made for absence only in cases of protracted sickness.

For further particulars address the Principal.

WM. E. PELL, Principal.

Fayetteville, Oct. 15, 1855. 40-tf

THE LAND OF GOLD, by Hinton

R. Helper, 75 cents, just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.

MUSIC.

A NEW supply for the Piano Forte, just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend.

A further supply of this Family Medical Books just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS. *S. M. THOMAS*

IS Receiving, direct from New York, a large and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c.

To which he would call the attention of the LADIES, his friends, and the Public generally,—to give him a call and examine his Stock before making their purchases. He intends to let the People decide whether they are pretty, or, whether they are CHEAP, when they examine his Stock and hear his prices.

He would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Corner of Market and Gillespie St.,

Sept. 27. 39-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of
DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

E. GLOVER

HAS just received, and in store, his FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

which he is prepared to sell very cheap for Cash, or on short time to those who pay when they promise.

Among his stock can be found,

Watches of all Prices,

from $8 to $150; a good stock of all kinds of Gold Chains; Seals; Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings and Finger Rings; Silver Spoons; Silver Forks; Butter Knives; Cake Baskets; Card Baskets; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Trays; &c., &c.

A Good Stock of Military Trimmings.

A fine lot of CLOCKS, and almost every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase.

Strict attention paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER

Sept. 11, 1855. 35-3m

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving large additions in his line, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Watches, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Silver Cups; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Silver and Plated Butter Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets and Candlesticks; Porte Monaies; Fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; Double and Single Barrel Guns; Pistols; Colt's Repeaters; Percussion Caps; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Canes; Hair, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Music Boxes; Accordeons; Flutes; Fifes; Clarionetts; Violins and Strings; Chessmen and Boards; Good Hemming Needles; &c., &c.

W. PRIOR.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., repaired on the usual terms.

Aug 30. 31-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.

10 CASES, assorted, from 7 x 9 to 15 x 26 inches. Will be sold low; and *safely packed,* by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

Aug. 29, 1855. 31-3m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE subscriber having received the Agency for the sale of Dr. Frank Williams' Rye Whiskey, informs the public that a supply of the genuine article can always be found at his store on Gillespie street, at wholesale or retail.

R. MITCHELL.

Sept. 14. 36-6m

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

House Furnishings.

SILVER Plated Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, and Castors. Britania Candlesticks, Castors, Lamps, Spoons, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c.

A good assortment of WAITERS, 10 to 30 inches.

LAMPS—for Oil, Lard and Fluid,—solar and plain; Solar Fluid Lamps, a new article; Oil and Camphine Hanging Lamps.

Tin, Copper and Brass TEA KETTLES.

A great variety of HOUSEKEEPING CONVENIENCES, some of which have not been sold here before.

Ladies' ***Work*** and ***Traveling Baskets,*** a good assortment, and very cheap; superior Scissors.

Together with a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

FANCY and PLAIN, CHINA and GLASS WARE,

than I have ever before offered; with all the

Indispensable Articles

of coarse Wares.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

Aug. 29. 31-tf

TABLE CUTLERY.

JUST received, a good assortment of IVORY, BONE, HORN and EBONY handle **KNIVES** and **FORKS,** and **CARVERS, of superior quality.** Some with Patent Immovable Handles, all of which will be sold at very small profits.

☞ I will keep my assortment always complete.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

Aug. 29, 1855. 31-tf

REMOVAL.

S. M. THOMAS has removed from his former stand, near the Dobbin House, Hay street, to the corner of Market and Gillespie street, south-west of the Market House—recently occupied by Mr. S. S. Arey—where he would be happy to have his friends, and all in want of good and cheap Goods, call and examine his Stock, which comprises Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

S. M. THOMAS.

Aug. 29. 32-tf

Now on hand, 75 CLOCKS, of various patterns. I will sell at very low prices, and warrant them for one year.

W. PRIOR.

Aug. 30, 1855. 30-3m

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

ANDREWS & JESUP,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Belting, &c.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Manufacturers' Articles,

No. 67 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

August 1, 1855. 257tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

CHARLES BANKS, *CONFECTIONER,*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1858. 73tf

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

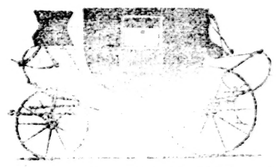
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large and spacious Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, First-rate, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 16. 92-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 15tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'colck. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

FOR SALE.

2.000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

New Wagon Establishment

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

A TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of the LYNCHBURG ACADEMY for the ensuing year, who is competent to prepare Students for College. One who has had some experience preferred. Best testimonials required. Application must be made before the 1st day of January next, to

DR. D. J. McRAE,
or E. SPENCER.

Lynchburg, Sumter Dist., S. C., Nov. 3

Bank of Wadesborough,

OCTOBER 30th, 1855.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 3 per cent. payable on and after the 6th of November.

R. B. HAMMOND, Cash'r.

Nov. 3. 50-3t

SELECT SCHOOL.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS School, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral and religious influence in the community.

Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.

The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

Oct. 27. 48-3m

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,

2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises.

M. McBRYDE

August 5. 34tf

DESIRABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Oct. 13. 44tf

GILMOR HOUSE,

MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.

J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.

W. S. WARNER, (late of the St. Nicholas Hotel,)
Superintendant.

Oct. 1, 1855. 42-6t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46tf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 12th November next, I shall expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, a Lot of Land, situated on Gillespie Street, joining the Mumford lot, known as the Arey lot, assigned to me for certain purposes. Terms at sale.

WARREN WINSLOW, Assignee.

Sept. 5, 1855. 33-1awts

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600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70-tf

Clinton Female Institute.

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19-tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.